

69th Volume.]

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AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC



FOR THE YEAR

1894.

CLARKSON, PHIL.

LANCASTER, PA.

Printed and sold by JOHN BAER'S SONS, No. 15-17 North Queen Street.

Eclipses for the year 1894.

There will be four eclipses this year, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon, and a passage of Mercury over the disc of the Sun.

The first is a partial eclipse of the Moon, on the 20th of March, at 9 o'clock 19 minutes in the evening, invisible here, but visible in North America, Asia and on the Pacific Ocean.

The second is an annular eclipse of the Sun, on the 5th of April, at 11 o'clock 27 minutes in the evening, invisible here, but visible in Asia, Europe, Africa and on the Pacific Ocean.

The third is a partial eclipse of the Moon, on the 14th of September, visible here as fol-

lows: Commencement at 10 o'clock 35 minutes in the evening; Middle at 11 o'clock 31 minutes in the evening; End at 12 o'clock 27 minutes in the morning.

The fourth is a total eclipse of the Sun, on the 29th of September, at 12 o'clock 59 minutes in the morning, invisible here, but visible in Africa, Australia, and on the Indian Ocean.

The passage of Mercury over the disc of the Sun, is on the 10th of November, at 1 o'clock 32 minutes in the afternoon, visible here and in Europe, Africa, North and South America and on the Pacific Ocean.

Moon (D) is the reigning Planet this year.

GARDINAL POINTS.

Vernal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Aries, March 20th, 9 o'clock 58 m. in the morning.

Summer Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Cancer, June 21st, 6 o'clock 3 min. in the morning.

Autumnal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Libra, Sept. 22d, 8 o'clock 27 m. in the evening.

Winter Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Capricorn, Dec. 21st, 3 o'clock 8 m. in the afternoon.

Centennial Almanac for the year 1894.

The following is an extract from the "Centennial Almanac" for the year 1894.

The MOON is this year the reigning planet.

As regards the influence of the Moon, the ancients believed to have observed, that, when this planet is in a particular position towards the Sun and the Earth and other planets, its action will be perceptible in the state of the weather, in the fruitfulness of the earth and the particular constitution of men and animals.

Year in general — Is generally more humid than cold and dry.

Spring — Is very humid and besides warm, with occasional frost. The whole of March is cold and April rainy, May is in the beginning pleasant, but has also rain upon which great cold follows. June is very delightful and has rain occasionally.

Summer — Is sometimes warm, but more frequently cool.

Autumn and Winter. — Are in the beginning humid, moderately cold, afterwards very cold and humid. December brings snow early, upon which heavy rain follows. After the 20th it is pretty cold, but cloudy, until about the 12th of January; afterwards somewhat mild, but soon cold again, until the 25th, when a great deal of rain and snow will again take place. March is in the beginning rough and cold, afterwards warm. In this winter the sheep and bees are apt to die.

Cultivation of Summer Grain. — If this year has a hot summer, the sowing of the summer grains must not be delayed, but not unduly hurried neither, as the heat will commence late. Barley and oats will succeed at least tolerably well, as also lentils, peas and millet, the latter in

favorable ground frequently succeeds very well. Do not sow too late nor too early. There will be an abundance of hay, but very little after-math.

Cultivation of Winter Grain. — The winter grain, and particularly rye, if it has been sown timely in the fall and is remarkably strong, should be grazed off by the sheep, otherwise it will become too rank and yield more straw than grain. If the wheat seeding grows finely and strongly in May, it will yield poorly, for it will become too rank, not however on poor land.

Autumn Seeding. — The grain should be sown as early as possible; it will notwithstanding yield but little, for during the cold weather it will grow very little, and the winter will come very early. No sheep are therefore to be left go on the grain, otherwise there will be but little or nothing left. All seed should be sown as deeply as possible, otherwise it will be washed out by the frequent rains.

Fruit. — In some places the yield will be abundant, in other places but small. Acorns will be but small.

Hops — Will succeed moderately well. They generally suffer in the spring from mildew and sleet.

Grape Culture. — This year there will be but little wine. The grapes should be gathered early in the autumn, as no good weather is to be expected. The vineyards ought to be covered early.

Tempests and Thundersheds. — In the winter there will be high winds and unusual rains; in the spring and summer there will not be very many thundersheds, and those that so occur, will not cause much injury.

Diseases. — In the autumn inflammatory fevers and other dangerous diseases will prevail.

AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1894,

*Being the second after Leap Year, and until the 4th
of July, the 118th of American Independence.*

Arranged after the System of the German Calendars.

CONTAINING

The rising, setting, and eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the phases and places of the Moon; the aspects of the planets, the rising, setting and southing of the most conspicuous planets and fixed stars, the equation of time, and the time of high water at Philadelphia; with a variety of useful and entertaining matter, official list of Courts of Quarter Sessions, &c.

Carefully calculated for the Meridian of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States.



LANCASTER:

Printed and sold by JOHN BAER'S SONS, No. 15 North Queen street, east side,
where German Almanacs may also be had:

Moveable Feasts and Chronological Cycles.

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday, January 21.
 Sexagesima Sunday, January 23.
 Quinquagesima Sunday, February 4.
 Shrove Tuesday, February 6.
 Ash Wednesday, or first day of Lent, February 7.
 Quadragesima Sunday, February 11.
 Mid Lent Sunday, March 4.
 Palm Sunday, March 18.
 Maundy Thursday, March 22.
 Good Friday, March 23.
 Easter Sunday, March 25.
 Low Sunday, April 1.
 Rogation Sunday, April 29.
 Ascension Day, May 3.
 Whit Sunday, May 13.
 Trinity Sunday, May 20.
 Corpus Christi, May 24.
 Decoration Day, May 30.

Thanksgiving Day, November 29.
 First Sunday in Advent, December 2.
 Sundays after Trinity are 27 this year.
 Christmas, December 25.

QUATEMBER OR EMBER DAYS.

1st. On the 14th of February.
 2d. On the 16th of May.
 3d. On the 19th of September.
 4th. On the 19th of December.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| Dominical Letter..... | G. 14 |
| Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number..... | 23 |
| Epacts..... | 27 |
| Solar Cycle..... | 7 |
| Roman Indiction..... | 6607 |
| Julian Period..... | |

The chronology of the Jews for the year 5655 commences on the 30th of September 1894.
 The chronology of the Mahomedans for the year 1312 commences on the 5th of July 1894.

CHARACTERS OF THE CONSTELLATIONS.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
|  Aries, the Ram. |  Leo, the Lion. |  Sagittarius, the Bowman. |
|  Taurus, the Bull. |  Virgo, the Virgin. |  Capricornus, the Goat. |
|  Gemini, the Twins. |  Libra the Balance. |  Aquarius, the Butler. |
|  Cancer, the Crab. |  Scorpio, the Scorpion. |  Pisces, the Fishes. |

ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS EXPLAINED:

| | |
|--|---|
|  New Moon. |  Moon's ascending Node, or Dragon's Head. |
|  First quarter, or Moon in general. |  Moon's descending Node, or Dragon's Tail. |
|  Full Moon. |  Moon's Ascension. |
|  Last quarter, or Moon in general. |  Moon's Descension. |

PLANETS AND ASPECTS.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
|  Mars, |  Earth, |  Moon, |  Conjunction, or planets in the same longitude. |
|  Saturn, |  Venus, | |  Sextile, when they are 60 degrees apart. |
|  Jupiter, |  Mercury, | |  Quartile, when they are 90 degrees distant. |
|  Sun, |  Hershel. | |  Trine, when they are 120 degrees distant. |
| | | |  Opposition, when they are 180 degrees distant. |

NOTE TO THE READER.—The calculation of this Almanac is made to solar or apparent time, to which add the equation when the sun is slow, and subtract when fast, for the mean or clock time. — Calculated originally by L. J. HEATWOLE.—All Almanacs without the Calculator's name are suspicious.

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AGRICULTURAL.

Good Roads and Wide Tires.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued a valuable special bulletin on the making of roads. The line of argument used in favor of the building of good country roads in Canada is much the same as that in the United States, namely, that good roads enable the farmer to market his produce at all times in the year, and secure his supplies at less expense for hauling, with less wear and tear to vehicles and injury to animals, besides which they result in bringing together more closely the members of the agricultural community; and thereby increase the social intercourse of farmers. But this is only preliminary to an intelligent discussion of grades, drainage and material for roadbed, with the treatment necessary to keep as well as make good roads.

It is stated that a grade of not less than three inches in 100 feet is absolutely necessary to preservative drainage, but any great excess over that should be avoided if possible. If the load a horse can draw on a level be called 100, the effective power is reduced to 90 for a grade of one foot to the 100, to 81 for one in 50, and 25 for one in 10. Hilly roads are full of danger to horses and vehicles, and economy in maintenance depends on easy grades. Thorough drainage is an absolute necessity to a good road foundation, and a drain on each side of the road is far better than one under the middle. The best material for the roadbed is that which is hard and tough, but dirt roads cannot be avoided in some sections, and if carefully attended to the result will be wonderfully different from those of neglect. The Telford road is recommended as the best, with macadam next on the list, and gravel to be preferred where these are unattainable. The necessity of repeated repair and efficient maintenance is strongly insisted on, and directions given for performing the work in the best manner for securing a desired result with the minimum of labor and material. The report says the repairing of roads once a year (the usual plan) is wrong in principle. It is all the more objectionable, as almost always it is done

in the spring, the good effects disappearing before the time for fall and winter travel sets in.

The report strongly commends the movement in favor of wide tires for draft vehicles. It says it has been proved by repeated experiments that wheels with tires $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide cause double the wear of wheels which have $4\frac{1}{4}$ inch tires. The wide tire has a tendency to roll the roadbed and keep it smooth at the same time, while the narrow one cuts it up and requires more hauling force for the same weight of load, besides spoiling the thoroughfare. Most of the European countries have laws regulating this matter. In France the market wagons have tires from 3 to 10 inches in width, usually 4 to 6 inches, and the rear axle is the longest, so that the hind wheels run on a line outside of the fore wheels, the vehicle being thus a road-maker instead of road-destroyer. For wagons without springs the tires should not be less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches for a load of 500 to 1,000 pounds on each wheel, and for loads of 2,000 to 3,000 pounds on each wheel the tire should not be less than 6 inches wide. The document is worthy of wide circulation in the United States as well as Canada. Its perusal by the average farmer would lead him to see that good roads and broad tires would be of the greatest possible benefit to him, and worth in a pecuniary sense far more than the cost of bringing about the reform.

Cats as Farm Stock.

One rarely considers that a well-kept cat may be more profitable than a cow. If one rat per day is destroyed, the services of the cat may be estimated as at least equal to \$100 per year. Let us try to calculate the enormous damage done by three hundred and sixty-five rats in one year, to say nothing of the ravages of the numerous progeny of the vermin. One rat per day is a moderate amount of business for an active cat. The cat, being well fed, hunts for amusement, and does not eat the prey. This is the principal point in the management of a cat. It should be well and regularly fed, for rats are unwholesome food.

JANUARY, 1st Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | H. w. h. | Moon R. & S. h. | Moon Place. h. m. | Moon south. | Miscellaneous Par- ticulars. | SUN slo. m. h. | SUN rises. h. m. | SUN sets. h. m. | Ω. style |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Monday | 1 New Year | 9 | 1 5 ⁰ | 24 | 8 19 | Orion so. 11 51 ⚪ | 47 | 23 | 4 37 | 20 |
| Tuesday | 2 Abel, Seth | 10 | 2 57 | 6 | 9 6 | ♀ in ♀ | 47 | 23 | 4 37 | 21 |
| Wednesday | 3 Enoch | 11 | 3 59 | 18 | 9 55 | Sirius so. 11 44 | 57 | 23 | 4 37 | 22 |
| Thursday | 4 Methusalem | 11 | 5 10 | 2 | 10 46 | ☽ rises 5 20 | 57 | 22 | 4 38 | 23 |
| Friday | 5 Simon | 12 | 6 20 | 15 | 11 37 | ☽ 6. Aldebaran in apo. | 67 | 22 | 4 38 | 24 |
| Saturday | 6 Epiphany | 1 | sets | 0 | 12 31 | ☽ 6. Aldebaran south 9 22 | 67 | 21 | 4 39 | 25 |

1] 1st Sunday after Epiphany. Luke 2. Days' length 9 hours 18 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---|-------|----|------|----------------------|----|----|------|----|
| Sunday | 7 Isidor | 2 | 5 49 | 13 | 1 28 | Pollux south 12 23 | 77 | 21 | 4 39 | 26 |
| Monday | 8 Erhard | 3 | 6 57 | 27 | 1 17 | ♂ south 9 1 | 77 | 20 | 4 40 | 27 |
| Tuesday | 9 Julian | 3 | 7 56 | 12 | 2 4 | ♀ sets 8 4 | 87 | 20 | 4 40 | 28 |
| Wednesday | 10 Paul, Herm. | 4 | 8 52 | 27 | 2 49 | ☽ ♀ ♀ gr. brilliancy | 87 | 19 | 4 41 | 29 |
| Thursday | 11 Hyginius | 4 | 9 47 | 12 | 3 32 | ☽ in Aphelion | 87 | 19 | 4 41 | 30 |
| Friday | 12 Rinehold | 5 | 10 38 | 26 | 4 14 | Rigel south 9 34 ♀ | 97 | 18 | 4 42 | 31 |
| Saturday | 13 Hilary | 6 | 11 42 | 11 | 4 5 | Capella south 9 31 | 97 | 17 | 4 43 | J. |

2] 2d Sunday after Epiphany. John 2. Days' length 9 hours 26 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------|----|-------|-------------|-----------------|-----|----|------|---|
| Sunday | 14 Felix | 6 morn. | 25 | 5 41 | 14. | □ h ☽ | 97 | 16 | 4 44 | 2 |
| Monday | 15 Maurice | 7 12 52 | 9 | 6 29 | 24 | stationary | 107 | 16 | 4 44 | 3 |
| Tuesday | 16 Marcellus | 8 2 4 | 22 | 7 21 | ♂ 24 | Spica ri. 12 10 | 107 | 15 | 4 45 | 4 |
| Wednesday | 17 Anthony Franklin born | 9 3 10 | 5 | 8 19 | ♀ 24 | sets 3 15 | 107 | 14 | 4 46 | 5 |
| Thursday | 18 Prisca | 10 4 19 | 18 | 9 22 | ♂ | Neptune ♀ | 117 | 13 | 4 47 | 6 |
| Friday | 19 Sarah | 11 5 24 | 1 | 10 29 | Regulus so. | 1 37 ⚪ | 117 | 12 | 4 48 | 7 |
| Saturday | 20 F. Sebastian | 12 6 25 | 14 | 11 36 | ☽ per. | ○ enters ☽ | 117 | 11 | 4 49 | 8 |

3] Septuagesima. Matth. 20. Days' length 9 hours 38 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---|-------|----|-------|---------------------|-----|----|------|----|
| Sunday | 21 Agnes | 1 | rises | 26 | morn. | 21. ♀ so. 7 13 | 127 | 11 | 4 49 | 9 |
| Monday | 22 Vincent | 1 | 5 58 | 8 | 12 40 | ♀ south 2 16 | 127 | 10 | 4 50 | 10 |
| Tuesday | 23 Emerentia | 2 | 7 11 | 20 | 1 38 | 7* south 7 10 | 127 | 9 | 4 51 | 11 |
| Wednesday | 24 Timothy | 3 | 8 2 | 2 | 2 30 | ♀ stationary | 127 | 8 | 4 52 | 12 |
| Thursday | 25 Paul's Conv. | 4 | 9 24 | 14 | 3 18 | Spica rises 11 12 ♀ | 137 | 7 | 4 53 | 13 |
| Friday | 26 Polycarpus | 5 | 10 20 | 26 | 4 3 | ♂ in ♀ | 137 | 6 | 4 54 | 14 |
| Saturday | 27 F. Chrysost. | 6 | 11 23 | 8 | 4 47 | ♂ h | 137 | 5 | 4 55 | 15 |

4] Sexagesima. Luke 8. Days' length 9 hours 50 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---|-------|----|------|------------------|-----|----|----|----|
| Sunday | 28 Charles | 6 | morn. | 20 | 5 31 | 28. h ris. 11 24 | 137 | 44 | 56 | 16 |
| Monday | 29 Valerius | 7 | 12 22 | 2 | 6 15 | ♂ Neptune ♀ | 137 | 34 | 57 | 17 |
| Tuesday | 30 Adelgunda | 8 | 1 27 | 14 | 7 2 | ♂ ♀ Superior | 147 | 24 | 58 | 18 |
| Wednesday | 31 Virgil | 9 | 2 38 | 26 | 7 50 | ♂ south 8 18 | 147 | 14 | 59 | 19 |

January has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 6th, at 10 o'clock 6 min. in the evening; cold.

First quarter the 14th, at 7 o'clock 8 min. in the evening; windy.

Full moon the 21st, at 10 o'clock 10 min. in the morning; snow.

Last quarter the 28th, at 11 o'clock 50 min. in the morning; disagreeable.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st pleasant; 2d frosty; 3d changeable; 4th rain or snow; 5th stormy; 6th cold; 7th mild; 8th cloudy; 9th, 10th disagreeable; 11th stormy, cold; 12th cloudy; 13th rain or snow; 14th windy; 15th pleasant; 16th changeable; 17th mild; 18th, 19th cloudy; 20th rain; 21st damp; 22d windy; 23d clear; 24th changeable; 25th cloudy; 26th foggy; 27th damp; 28th disagreeable; 29th changeable; 30th cloudy; 31st snow.



[For Baer's Almanac.]

The Theory of the Tides.

In most of our common Family Almanacs there is found on the calendar page of each month, a column marked — "High Water," or "High Tide." To many people living in the interior part of the country, and who have never visited the seashore, the meaning of these figures is not so readily understood.

Such, however, as have lived near the sea, or by the mouths of our largest rivers where they connect with the ocean, observe for about six hours every day, that the water slowly rises, and after remaining stationary for ten or fifteen minutes, then for the next six hours, that it gradually falls again.

This alternate rising and falling of ocean water is called the "tide." The moment the water reaches its greatest height is called high tide or high water, and the hour named on the calendar page after each date is the interval when the water has reached its highest point along the shore, and from which it will then begin to recede.

This column, then, is of special value only to navigators, to wharfmen, fishermen and to boatmen generally, for while the water is receding from the shores, the landing places are approached with great danger and difficulty. It is during the six hour interval in which the tide is rising that vessels find it most convenient to approach the wharves for lading or unloading their stores.

The tides are represented as being simply two great waves of water that cross our oceans from continent to continent in a direction opposite to that of the earth's rotation. Their height in mid-ocean averages about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but at points where they reach the coast their height becomes materially greater.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|------------|----|------------|----|
| Clinton | 1 | Mifflin | 8 | Cameron | 15 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | Wyoming | 8 | Lackawanna | 22 |
| York | 1 | Carbon | 8 | Bucks | 22 |
| Lehigh | 1 | Cumberland | 8 | Centre | 22 |
| Mercer | 1 | Dauphin | 8 | Elk | 22 |
| Schuylkill | 1 | Blair | 8 | Adams | 22 |
| Allegheny | 1 | Clarion | 8 | Venango | 22 |
| Greene | 1 | Fulton | 9 | Tioga | 22 |
| Luzerne | 8 | Perry | 15 | Chester | 29 |
| Susquehanna | 8 | Lancaster | 15 | | |

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

MORNING STARS.

Venus after February 16 and until November 30.

Mars until October 20.

Jupiter after June 4 and until December 22.

Saturn until April 11 and after October 21.

Mercury until January 30; after March 14 until May 20;

after July 20 until September 3; after November 10.

EVENING STARS.

Venus after November 30.

Mars after October 20.

Jupiter until June 4 and after December 22.

Saturn after April 11 and until October 21.

Mercury after January 30 until March 11; after May 20

until July 20; after September 3 until November 10.

PLANETS' GREATEST BRILLIANCY.

Venus—January 10 and March 22. Mars—October 20.

Jupiter—December 21. Saturn—April 11. Mercury—

February 21, May 23, August 19 and December 26.

FEBRUARY, 2d Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | n. w. h. | Moon R. & S. h. | Moon Place. h. m. | Moon south. | Miscellaneous Particulars. | SUN slo. m. h. | SUN rises. m. h. | SUN sets. m. h. | O. style m. h. m. |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Thursday | 1 Bridget | 9 | 3 56 | 10 | 8 41 | in a p ^o ge ^e C | 146 | 595 | 120 | |
| Friday | 2 Candlemass | 10 | 4 51 | 24 | 9 32 | 3 south 8 36 C | 146 | 585 | 221 | |
| Saturday | 3 Blasius | 11 | 5 47 | 8 10 | 23 | □ ^{Nep-} t ^u ce C h station'y | 146 | 575 | 322 | |

5] Quinquagesima.

Luke 18.

Days' length 10 hours 8 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----|------|-------|------|-------------------------------|-----|-----|------|--|
| Sunday | 4 Veronica | 12 | 6 45 | 22 11 | 13 | Algol so. 6 2 | 146 | 565 | 423 | |
| Monday | 5 Agatha | 12 | sets | 7 12 | 1 | 5. ♀ ⁱⁿ Perihelion | 146 | 555 | 524 | |
| Tuesday | 6 Shrove Tues. | 1 | 5 59 | 22 12 | 47 | 5 ♀ Sirius so. 9 17 | 146 | 545 | 625 | |
| Wednesday | 7 Ash Wednes | 2 | 6 39 | 7 | 1 31 | ♀ sets 6 40 | 146 | 535 | 726 | |
| Thursday | 8 Solomon | 3 | 7 19 | 22 | 2 13 | ♂ ♀ Orion so. 8 23 | 146 | 525 | 827 | |
| Friday | 9 Apollonia | 4 | 8 12 | 7 | 2 56 | Arcturus rises 9 24 | 146 | 515 | 928 | |
| Saturday | 10 Scholastica | 4 | 9 21 | 21 | 3 40 | Capella south 7 44 | 146 | 505 | 1029 | |

6] Invocavit.

Matth. 4.

Days' length 10 hours 20 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|----|-------|------|------|----------------------|-----|-----|-------|--|
| Sunday | 11 Euphrosina | 5 | 10 32 | 6 | 4 25 | □ 2 C Rigel so. 7 29 | 146 | 485 | 1230 | |
| Monday | 12 Eulalia | 6 | 11 50 | 20 | 5 15 | 2 sets 11 42 | 146 | 475 | 1331 | |
| Tuesday | 13 Castor | 7 | morn. | 4 | 6 9 | 13. ♂ 24 D | 146 | 465 | 14 F. | |
| Wednesday | 14 ^{Valentine} Emberday | 8 | 12 44 | 18 | 7 8 | ♂ Neptune D | 146 | 445 | 16 2 | |
| Thursday | 15 Faustinus | 9 | 2 3 | 2 | 8 11 | Canopus so. 8 37 C | 146 | 435 | 17 3 | |
| Friday | 16 Julianus | 10 | 3 15 | 16 | 9 17 | ♂ ♂ Inferior | 146 | 425 | 18 4 | |
| Saturday | 17 Constantia | 11 | 4 30 | 0 10 | 20 D | in perigee | 146 | 415 | 19 5 | |

7] Reminiscere.

Matth 15.

Days' length 10 hours 38 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|----|-------|-------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----|----|
| Sunday | 18 Concordia | 12 | 5 54 | 14 11 | 20 | Neptune stationary C enters | 146 | 395 | 21 | 6 |
| Monday | 19 Susanna | 12 | rises | 27 | morn. | 19. Neptune stationary | 146 | 385 | 22 | 7 |
| Tuesday | 20 Eucharius | 1 | 6 40 | 11 | 12 15 | 7* sets 12 19 | 146 | 375 | 23 | 8 |
| Wednesday | 21 Eleonora | 2 | 7 26 | 25 | 1 5 ♀ gr. brilliancy | 8 | 146 | 365 | 24 | 9 |
| Thursday | 22 Wash. Birth. | 3 | 8 24 | 7 | 1 52 | h rises 8 20 | 146 | 345 | 26 | 10 |
| Friday | 23 Serenus | 3 | 9 27 | 21 | 2 38 | ♂ h D | 146 | 335 | 27 | 11 |
| Saturday | 24 Matthew | 4 | 10 28 | 5 | 3 22 | ♀ in Perihelion | 136 | 325 | 28 | 12 |

8] Oculi.

Luke 11.

Days' length 10 hours 56 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---|-------|----|------|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|----|----|
| Sunday | 25 Victor | 5 | 11 53 | 17 | 4 8 | ♂ Neptune D | 136 | 315 | 29 | 13 |
| Monday | 26 Nestor | 6 | morn. | 28 | 4 55 | h south 3 11 | 136 | 295 | 31 | 14 |
| Tuesday | 27 Leander | 6 | 12 30 | 9 | 5 43 | 27. ♀ gr. ^{north} Hel. lat. | 136 | 285 | 32 | 15 |
| Wednesday | 28 Romanus | 7 | 1 32 | 21 | 6 33 | Spica south 9 4 | 136 | 275 | 33 | 16 |

(*) Venus is on the 16th in Inferior Conjunction with the Sun, and passes from Evening to Morning Star.

February has 28 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 5 h, at 4 o'clock 44 min. in the afternoon; cold.

First quarter the 13th, at 5 o'clock 42 min. in the morning; rain or snow.

Full moon the 19th, at 9 o'clock 15 min. in the evening; cold.

Last quarter the 27th, at 7 o'clock 27 min. in the morning; clear.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st cloudy; 2d, 3d snow; 4th clear; 5th cold; 6th changeable; 7th pleasant; 8th changeable; 9th pleasant; 10th warm; 11th cloudy; 12th damp; 13th rain; 14th damp; 15th disagreeable; 16th cold; 17th cloudy; 18th clear; 19th cold; 20th cloudy; 21st stormy; 22d threatening; 23d pleasant; 24th frosty; 25th cold; 26th windy; 27th clear; 28th mild, pleasant.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------|----|----------|----|
| Westmoreland | 5 | Northampton | 12 | Snyder | 26 |
| Bradford | 5 | Crawford | 12 | Forest | 26 |
| Columbia | 5 | Jefferson | 12 | Monroe | 26 |
| Junius | 5 | Lawrence | 12 | Franklin | 26 |
| Northumberland | 5 | Huntingdon | 12 | Montour | 26 |
| Erie | 5 | Clearfield | 12 | M'Kean | 26 |
| Philadelphia | 5 | Washington | 12 | Sullivan | 26 |
| Bedford | 5 | Clinton | 26 | Somerset | 26 |
| Luzerne | 5 | | | | |

At New York it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, at Boston over 9 feet, in the Chesapeake Bay 15 feet, and in the Bay of Fundy and the English Channel, the tides are at times known to rise as high as 70 feet.

Owing to the numerous indentations along the coast, such as bays, gulfs and the mouths of rivers, the tidal wave is more or less retarded and does not reach certain different points when the moon occupies the same place in the heavens.

At New York for instance, the high tide is due when the moon lies to the south-east. At Philadelphia, for which point the high water mark is given in this Almanac, it occurs about one hour after the Moon has reached its highest place in the heavens; while at Baltimore it does not arrive until the Moon sets.

If we examine into the matter more closely, it is observed that the high tide always occurs at these different places about one hour later



in every twenty-four, and that the Moon during the same interval reaches the same point in the heavens one hour later in the same order, all of which makes it conclusive that their motion is identical and that that of the one is regulated by the other.

To show exactly how the Moon causes the tides, requires a difficult mathematical calculation. We are accustomed to say that the Moon revolves around the Earth, but it is proven that they both together revolve about their common centre of gravity. This common centre, however, lies within the body of our globe about three-fourths of the way from its centre to the surface. The land being solid is not susceptible of being drawn out of shape by the Moon's attractive force, but the water everywhere is showing a tendency to yield to it, and as a result becomes drawn up at that side of the earth where the Moon lies, and according to the laws of centrifugal force as the bulk of the globe swings round the above named centre of gravity, a corresponding wave of water forms on the side of the earth opposite where the Moon lies.

The earth then, in constantly turning under each of these projections is what gives us, practically speaking, a tide every twelve hours.

The main motion of these tidal waves is in a direction from east to west, for we are constantly being carried toward the east to them.

The Sun's attractive force can raise tides about two-fifths of the height of the Moon's tides, but their forces are very often combined in the same direction. When the latter is either in conjunction or in opposition with the Sun, the tides of the one are piled up on those of the other. These are called spring tides and happen every two weeks, but when the Sun and Moon are 90 degrees apart, they draw

MARCH, 3d Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | H. w. h. | Moon R. & S. h. m. | Moons Place. | Moon south. | Miscellaneous Particulars. | SUN slo. | SUN rises | SUN sets | O. style |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Thursday | 1 St. David | 8 | 2 38 | 3 | 7 25 | in apo. ☐ ^{Nep.} tune ☐ | 13 | 6 | 255 | 3517 |
| Friday | 2 Simplicius | 9 | 3 37 | 15 | 8 16 | ♂ ☽ Rigel so. | 6 | 27 | 126 | 245 |
| Saturday | 3 Samuel | 10 | 4 10 | 28 | 9 7 | ♂ rises 4 26 | | 126 | 235 | 3719 |

9] Laetare.

John 6.

Days' length 11 hours 14 min.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----|------|-------|-------|----------------------|-----|-----|------|
| Sunday | 4 Adrian | 11 | 4 40 | 13 | 9 56 | ♀ stationary ☽ ☽ | 126 | 215 | 3920 |
| Monday | 5 Frederick | 11 | 5 18 | 28 | 10 42 | Sirius south 7 34 | 126 | 205 | 4021 |
| Tuesday | 6 Fridolin | 12 | 6 20 | 13 11 | 27 | ♀ gr. dis. north | 116 | 195 | 4122 |
| Wednesday | 7 Perpetua | 12 | sets | 28 | 12 11 | ☽ ☽ stationary | 116 | 175 | 4323 |
| Thursday | 8 Philemon | 1 | 6 59 | 14 12 | 54 | ♂ ☽ Spica rises 8 36 | 116 | 155 | 4524 |
| Friday | 9 Prudence | 2 | 7 57 | 28 | 1 38 | Arcturus rises 7 42 | 116 | 145 | 4625 |
| Saturday | 10 Apollonius | 3 | 8 40 | 14 | 2 23 | Andromeda se. 825 | 116 | 135 | 4726 |

10] Judica.

John 8.

Days' length 11 hours 34 min.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----|-------|----|---|----------------------|-----|-----|------|
| Sunday | 11 Ernestus | 4 | 9 28 | 28 | 3 | 9 4 sets 9 30 | 106 | 125 | 4827 |
| Monday | 12 Gregory | 5 | 10 19 | 12 | 4 | 5 42 ☽ ♀ south 10 2 | 106 | 115 | 4928 |
| Tuesday | 13 Macedon | 6 | 11 8 | 25 | 5 | 2 ☽ Neptune ☽ ☽ | 106 | 105 | 50 M |
| Wednesday | 14 Zachariah | 7 | morn. | 8 | 6 | 3 ☽ 14. ☽ ☽ ☽ Infer. | 106 | 85 | 52 2 |
| Thursday | 15 Christopher | 8 | 12 2 | 20 | 7 | 6 Castor south 7 53 | 96 | 75 | 53 3 |
| Friday | 16 Cyprianus | 9 | 1 8 | 2 | 8 | 9 7* sets 11 25 | 96 | 65 | 54 4 |
| Saturday | 17 St. Patrick | 10 | 2 12 | 14 | 9 | 8 ☽ in perigee | 96 | 55 | 55 5 |

11] Palm Sunday.

Matth. 21.

Days' length 11 hours 52 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----|-------|-------|---------|--|----|-----|----|----|
| Sunday | 18 Anselmus | 11 | 3 16 | 26 10 | 3 | Regulus south 10 8 | 86 | 35 | 57 | 6 |
| Monday | 19 Josephus | 12 | 4 24 | 8 10 | 54 | ♂ south 7 55 | 86 | 25 | 58 | 7 |
| Tuesday | 20 Matrona | 12 | 5 36 | 20 11 | 42 | ○ enters ☽ ^{day & night} _{equal} | 86 | 06 | 0 | 8 |
| Wednesday | 21 Benedictus | 1 | rises | 8 | 3 morn. | 21. Spring com. | 75 | 596 | 1 | 9 |
| Thursday | 22 Maundy Th. | 2 | 7 4 | 14 12 | 27 | ♀ gr. brilliancy | 75 | 586 | 2 | 10 |
| Friday | 23 Good Friday | 2 | 8 8 | 26 | 1 13 | ☽ ☽ | 75 | 566 | 4 | 11 |
| Saturday | 24 Gabriel | 3 | 9 12 | 7 | 1 58 | ♂ Neptune ☽ | 65 | 556 | 5 | 12 |

12] Easter.

Mark 16.

Days' length 12 hours 10 min.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---|-------|----|------|-------------------|----|-----|------|
| Sunday | 25 Easter Sun. | 3 | 10 19 | 20 | 2 45 | Sirius rises 8 10 | 65 | 546 | 613 |
| Monday | 26 Easter Mon. | 4 | 10 58 | 2 | 3 34 | ♀ stationary | 65 | 526 | 814 |
| Tuesday | 27 Gustavus | 5 | 11 20 | 12 | 4 24 | Orion sets 11 30 | 55 | 516 | 915 |
| Wednesday | 28 Gideon | 6 | 11 57 | 27 | 5 16 | ☽ south 1 7 | 55 | 506 | 1016 |
| Thursday | 29 Eustatius | 7 | morn. | 10 | 6 7 | 29. ☽ in apogee | 55 | 486 | 1217 |
| Friday | 30 Guido | 8 | 12 30 | 24 | 6 58 | ☽ ☽ south 3 18 | 55 | 476 | 1318 |
| Saturday | 31 Detlaus | 8 | 1 34 | 8 | 7 48 | Andromeda se. 726 | 45 | 456 | 1519 |

March has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 7th, at 9 o'clock 17 min. in the morning; clear.

First quarter the 14th, at 1 o'clock 27 min. in the afternoon; mild.

Full moon the 21st, at 9 o'clock 10 min. in the morning; rain.

Last quarter the 29th, at 3 o'clock 27 min. in the morning; rain.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st warm; 2d windy; 3d stormy; 4th cold; 5th cloudy; 6th, 7th clear; 8th pleasant; 9th cloudy; 10th stormy; 11th clear; 12th cloudy; 13th showers; 14th, 15th mild; 16th frosty; 17th showers; 18th damp; 19th warm; 20th pleasant; 21st showers; 22d windy; 23d changeable; 24th stormy; 25th disagreeable; 26th cloudy; 27th changeable; 28th showers; 29th rainy; 30th high water; 31st showers.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|------------|---|---------|----|
| Philadelphia | 5 | Warren | 5 | Luzerne | 5 |
| Armstrong | 5 | Montgomery | 5 | Union | 18 |
| Schuylkill | 5 | Beaver | 5 | Lebanon | 12 |
| Lycoming | 5 | Cambria | 5 | Blair | 12 |
| Delaware | 5 | Potter | 5 | Dauphin | 19 |
| Allegheny | 5 | Indiana | 5 | Pike | 19 |
| Butler | 5 | Wayne | 5 | Berks | 19 |
| Fayette | 5 | Mercer | 5 | Fulton | 19 |

the water in opposite directions, in which case the Sun lowers the Moon's wave and produces what are called the neap tides, which also occur every two weeks.

L. J. HEATWOLE,
Garden City, Cass County, Missouri.

Lilies of the Valley.

The lily of the valley loves partial shade and responds readily with a wealth of beautiful flowers to a good culture. The plants may be set either in spring or fall. Give them a bed deeply spaded and set the roots 6 to 8 inches apart, 2 inches deep. Vick advises when old beds have ceased to bloom well to select a piece of rich ground inclined to be a little moist and furnished with a light shade; dig it up and plant it with the single pips taken up from the old bed and separated. When the planting is finished, give the bed a dressing of old, well rotted manure and water if there should be a drought.



[For Baer's Almanac.

The "Reigning Planet."

A patron of the Almanac writes to know what we mean by the term "Reigning Planet."

It but remains to state that the principle, if such it may be called, has no foundation on what is now known to be Astronomical fact, and that it is based almost entirely upon the superstitions of past ages.

The peculiar position that every planet is now known to occupy in the Solar System would render it well nigh impossible for any one of them to maintain the controlling influences that they are here presumed to have over the earth for a whole year at a time.

The intimation of a "Reigning Planet" as it appears on the introductory page of our Almanac serves the purpose of a key to the "Centennial page" that is usually incorporated with most "Family Almanacs" published in this country.

In the ordinary "Centennial" or "One Hundred Years' Almanac", seven of the heavenly bodies:—Mars, Sun, Venus, Mercury, Moon, Saturn and Jupiter are named, and in the order mentioned, are each in succession during a period of 12 months considered the reigning or ruling planets, generally beginning with the month of April and ending with the following March. Thus it is seen that this series must be repeated again and again with every eighth year.

The theory appears to have originated somewhat after the same principle by which time is being reckoned by weeks in which we see that the same series is also repeated with every eighth day.

This statement is apparently proven from the fact that the names of the week days are all derived from those of the same planets that

APRIL, 4th Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | H. w. h | Moon R. & S. h m | Moons Place. | Moon south. | Miscellaneous Particulars. | SUN slo. m | SUN rises h m | SUN sets h m | O. eclips. |
|---|------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 13] 1st Sunday after Easter. John 20. Days' length 12 hours 28 min. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 1 Theodora | 9 2 48 | 22 | 8 35 | ♂ ♀ rises 3 50 | ☽ | 45 | 44 | 6 16 | 20 |
| Monday | 2 Theodosia | 10 3 37 | 7 | 9 20 | ♂ ♀ | | 45 | 43 | 6 17 | 21 |
| Tuesday | 3 Ferdinand | 11 4 30 | 22 | 10 27 | ♂ ♀ | | 35 | 42 | 6 18 | 22 |
| Wednesday | 4 Ambrosius | 12 5 21 | 7 11 | 32 | Procyon sets 6 40 | ☽ | 35 | 40 | 6 20 | 23 |
| Thursday | 5 Maximus | 12 sets | 22 12 | 17 | 5. ☽ eclipsed | invisib. | 35 | 39 | 6 21 | 24 |
| Friday | 6 Egesippus | 1 8 30 | 7 12 | 51 | ☽ | Sirius sets 10 38 | 25 | 38 | 6 22 | 25 |
| Saturday | 7 Aaron | 2 9 20 | 22 | 1 | 6 ♂ south | 7 37 | 25 | 37 | 6 23 | 26 |
| 14] 2d Sunday after Easter. John 10. Days' length 12 hours 46 min. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 8 Dyonisius | 3 10 8 | 6 | 1 58 | ♀ sets 10 12 | | 25 | 35 | 6 25 | 27 |
| Monday | 9 Prochorus | 3 10 50 | 20 | 2 53 | ♀ in Aphelion | ☽ 24 | 25 | 34 | 6 26 | 28 |
| Tuesday | 10 Daniel | 4 11 16 | 4 | 3 57 | ☽ in perigee | ☽ | 15 | 33 | 6 27 | 29 |
| Wednesday | 11 Julius | 5 morn. | 17 | 5 0 | ♂ ☽ | | 15 | 31 | 6 29 | 30 |
| Thursday | 12 Eustachius | 6 12 34 | 0 6 | 3 | 12. Orion sets | 11 1 | 15 | 30 | 6 30 | 31 |
| Friday | 13 Justinus | 7 1 36 | 12 7 | 2 | ☽ Rigel sets | 11 5 fast | 5 | 29 | 6 31 | A |
| Saturday | 14 Tyburtius | 8 2 18 | 21 7 | 8 | Antares rises | 10 30 | 5 | 28 | 6 32 | 2 |
| 15] 3d Sunday after Easter. John 16. Days' length 13 hours 4 min. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 15 Olympia | 9 2 24 | 5 | 8 42 | ♀ south | 2 28 | 05 | 27 | 6 33 | 3 |
| Monday | 16 Calixtus | 10 3 19 | 17 | 9 30 | 7* sets | 9 22 | 05 | 25 | 6 35 | 4 |
| Tuesday | 17 Rudolph | 11 3 50 | 0 | 10 21 | Wega rises | 8 1 8 | 15 | 24 | 6 36 | 5 |
| Wednesday | 18 Æneas | 12 4 52 | 12 11 | 6 | ☽ sets | 4 48 | 15 | 23 | 6 37 | 6 |
| Thursday | 19 Anicetus | 12 rises | 24 | morn. | ☽ 19. ☽ | | 15 | 22 | 6 38 | 7 |
| Friday | 20 Sulpitius | 1 8 10 | 6 12 | 10 | ☽ south | 7 22 | 15 | 20 | 6 40 | 8 |
| Saturday | 21 Adolarius | 2 8 48 | 17 12 | 56 | ☽ Neptune | ☽ enters ☽ | 15 | 19 | 6 41 | 9 |
| 16] 4th Sunday after Easter. John 16. Days' length 13 hours 20 min. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 22 Cajus | 2 9 18 | 0 | 1 26 | ☽ south | 11 18 | 25 | 18 | 6 42 | 10 |
| Monday | 23 St. George | 3 10 7 | 12 | 2 15 | Aldebaran sets | 9 18 | 25 | 17 | 6 43 | 11 |
| Tuesday | 24 Albert | 4 10 40 | 24 | 3 6 | ♀ in ☽ | ☽ | 25 | 15 | 6 45 | 12 |
| Wednesday | 25 Mark Evan. | 5 11 37 | 7 | 3 58 | Rigel sets | 8 25 | 25 | 14 | 6 46 | 13 |
| Thursday | 26 Cletus | 5 morn. | 20 | 4 50 | ☽ in apogee | | 25 | 13 | 6 47 | 14 |
| Friday | 27 Anastasius | 6 12 16 | 4 | 5 40 | ☽ 27. Alphacca | 1 9 | 25 | 12 | 6 48 | 15 |
| Saturday | 28 Vitalis | 7 1 23 | 18 | 6 26 | ♀ gr. distance | west | 35 | 11 | 6 49 | 16 |
| 17] 5th Sunday after Easter. John 16. Days' length 13 hours 38 min. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 29 Sybilla | 8 2 9 | 2 | 7 13 | ♂ gr. Hel. lat. so. | | 35 | 10 | 6 50 | 17 |
| Monday | 30 Eutropius | 9 2 58 | 17 | 7 57 | ♀ rises | 2 40 | 35 | 9 | 6 51 | 18 |

SATURN is on the 11th in Opposition with the Sun, and shines the whole night.

April has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 5th, at 10 o'clock 59 min. in the evening; stormy.

First quarter the 12th, at 7 o'clock 31 min. in the evening; pleasant.

Full moon the 19th, at 10 o'clock in the evening; pleasant.

Last quarter the 27th, at 10 o'clock 19 min. in the evening; foggy.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d pleasant; 3d damp; 4th disagreeable; 5th windy; 6th cold; 7th stormy; 8th clear; 9th pleasant; 10th cool; 11th foggy; 12th pleasant; 13th mild; 14th showers; 15th cloudy; 16th damp; 17th cloudy; 18th clear; 19th pleasant; 20th mild; 21st changeable; 22d cloudy; 23d clear; 24th warm; 25th windy; 26th changeable; 27th foggy; 28th showers; 29th damp; 30th rain.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|----|
| Allegheny | 2 Clarion | 9 Bedford | 16 |
| Greene | 2 Susquehanna | 9 Adams | 16 |
| Philadelphia | 2 Lehigh | 9 Lackawanna | 16 |
| Tioga | 2 Wyoming | 9 Centre | 23 |
| Carbon | 9 Northampton | 9 Venango | 23 |
| Huntingdon | 9 York | 16 Juniata | 23 |
| Cumberland | 9 Mifflin | 16 Franklin | 23 |
| Perry | 9 Lancaster | 16 Chester | 39 |

are named in the Centennial Almanac, thus: Sunday was originally called the "Sun's day," that day of the week which was especially dedicated to him by the ancient Celt and Latin races. After the same manner—Monday was called the "Moon's day," Tuesday,—"Mars' day," Wednesday,—"Mercury's day," Thursday—"Jupiter's day," Friday—"Venus' day," and Saturday--"Saturn's day."

After the same fashion though not exactly in the same order, the ancient Germans and Scandinavians formulated a calendar of seven years that was based on the theory that the general character of the weather is repeated with every eighth year, as it was also supposed to do with every eighth day. Hence the beginning of the series was called "Mars' year." Under his reign there was ascribed to the year certain influences peculiar to himself as a planet, not only to the weather, crops, animals, insects, &c., but also to the physical and intellectual constitution of Man.

Next in order came the "Sun's year" which



had ascribed to it certain features and aspects that were peculiar to that body, and so on to the end of the series.

Thus from out the maze and tangle of the superstition of 800 years ago, there has come down to us the old time-worn cycle of the reigning planet. Founded as it is on the grossest and rankest of superstition it is being held to by thousands of people as firmly and fixedly as though the whole were resolved from actual truth and fact.

L. J. HEATWOLE,

Garden City, Cass County, Missouri.

How to Sweep out a Store.

The following wrinkle may be recommended as a practical and efficient way of sweeping a board floor without creating much dust. Of course care must be taken not to get too much oil on the broom at one time, and to let it soak through the willow before setting it down to sweep:

As a great deal of harm is often done in sweeping out a store by dust soiling, we believe our plan is worthy of adoption. Take a shallow pan, and partly fill it with kerosene oil. Then dip the broom into the oil, turning the broom-handle to the floor for a minute or two, long enough to allow the oil to run into the broom. Use a soft, light broom. You may have to dip the broom three or four times. After sweeping a few times you will have no dust, and your floor will be white and clean. The smell of oil soon passes off. This is the cleanest way on earth to sweep out a store. In sweeping after business hours it is a benefit to the stock, as no moths will bother the goods. If you will try it for a week it will always be done. No oil will get on the floor to injure it (it will evaporate) if you are careful not to use the broom too suddenly after dipping.

MAY, 5th Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | H. w. h. | Moon R. & S. h. | Moons Place. h. m. | Moon south. | Miscellaneous Particulars. | SUN fast m | SUN rises. h m | SUN sets. h m | ○. style |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Tuesday | 1 Philip & Ja. | 9 | 3 27 | 2 | 8 40 | ♂ ♀ ☽ | 3 5 | 7 6 | 5 2 | 19 |
| Wednesday | 2 Sigismund | 10 | 3 50 | 16 | 9 23 | Sirius sets 9 6 ♀ | 3 5 | 6 6 | 5 4 | 20 |
| Thursday | 3 Ascension | 11 | 4 10 | 2 | 10 40 | ♂ Neptune ☽ | 3 5 | 5 6 | 5 5 | 21 |
| Friday | 4 Florianus | 12 | 4 36 | 16 | 11 55 | ♂ ☽ Denobla south 8 50 | 3 5 | 4 6 | 5 6 | 22 |
| Saturday | 5 Godard | 12 | sets | 0 12 | 13 | ♂ ☽ south 5 4 1 27 | 3 5 | 3 6 | 5 7 | 23 |

18] 6th Sunday after Easter. John 15. Days' length 13 hours 58 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---|-------|----|-------|-------------------------|-----|-----|------|------|
| Sunday | 6 Aggeus | 1 | 8 43 | 15 | 12 43 | ♂ ☽ | 4 5 | 26 | 58 | 24 |
| Monday | 7 Domicilla | 2 | 9 41 | 28 | 1 45 | ♂ in per. of Neptune ☽ | 4 5 | 16 | 59 | 25 |
| Tuesday | 8 Stanislaus | 3 | 10 28 | 12 | 2 50 | Spica south 10 18 | 4 5 | 0 7 | 0 26 | |
| Wednesday | 9 Job | 4 | 11 13 | 25 | 3 55 | h south 10 6 | 4 4 | 59 | 7 | 1 27 |
| Thursday | 10 Gordianus | 5 | 11 50 | 7 | 4 57 | Regulus sets 1 29 | 4 4 | 58 | 7 | 2 28 |
| Friday | 11 Mamertus | 6 | morn. | 19 | 5 54 | ♂ h gr. Hel. lat. north | 4 4 | 57 | 7 | 3 29 |
| Saturday | 12 Pancratius | 7 | 12 29 | 1 | 6 47 | ☽ 12. Arcturus south | 4 4 | 56 | 7 | 4 30 |

19] Whitsuntide. John 14. Days' length 14 hours 8 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-----|----|---|------|
| Sunday | 13 Whitsunday | 8 | 1 13 | 14 | 7 34 | ♀ south 9 4 | 4 4 | 55 | 7 | 5 M |
| Monday | 14 Whitmonday | 9 | 2 8 | 25 | 8 19 | Orion sets 8 44 ♀ | 4 4 | 54 | 7 | 6 2 |
| Tuesday | 15 Sophia | 10 | 2 40 | 7 | 9 3 | h sets 2 35 | 4 4 | 53 | 7 | 7 3 |
| Wednesday | 16 Emberday | 11 | 3 10 | 19 | 9 47 | ♂ h ☽ | 4 4 | 52 | 7 | 8 4 |
| Thursday | 17 Jodoccus | 11 | 3 50 | 1 10 | 3 2 | Procyon sets 10 15 | 4 4 | 51 | 7 | 9 5 |
| Friday | 18 Liborius | 12 | 4 14 | 13 11 | 19 | Nep. ☽ ♀ in ♀ | 4 4 | 50 | 7 | 10 6 |
| Saturday | 19 Potentia | 12 | rises | 25 | morn. | ☽ 19. Wega south 2 45 | 4 4 | 50 | 7 | 10 7 |

20] Trinity Sunday. John 3. Days' length 14 hours 20 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---|-------|------|-------|------------------------------|-----|----|---|-------|
| Sunday | 20 Torpetus | 1 | 8 50 | 2 12 | 7 8 | ♂ ☽ Superior | 4 4 | 49 | 7 | 11 8 |
| Monday | 21 Prudence | 2 | 9 20 | 21 | 12 58 | ♂ so. 6 44 ☽ enters ☽ | 4 4 | 48 | 7 | 12 9 |
| Tuesday | 22 Helena | 2 | 9 58 | 4 | 1 50 | ♀ in Perihelion | 4 4 | 47 | 7 | 13 10 |
| Wednesday | 23 Desiderius | 3 | 10 34 | 17 | 2 43 | ♂ apo. ♀ greatest brilliancy | 4 4 | 46 | 7 | 14 11 |
| Thursday | 24 Cor. Christi | 4 | 11 10 | 1 | 3 33 | 7* sets 6 54 | 4 4 | 46 | 7 | 14 12 |
| Friday | 25 Urbanus | 5 | 11 50 | 15 | 4 26 | Castor sets 9 41 | 3 4 | 45 | 7 | 15 13 |
| Saturday | 26 Edward | 6 | morn. | 1 | 5 8 | ♂ ♀ ♀ Neptune | 3 4 | 44 | 7 | 16 14 |

21] 1st Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Days' length 14 hours 32 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----|-------|----|------|---------------------------|-----|----|---|-------|
| Sunday | 27 Lucianus | 7 | 12 38 | 14 | 5 51 | 27. Regulus sets | 3 4 | 43 | 7 | 1 15 |
| Monday | 28 William | 7 | 1 22 | 28 | 6 33 | ♂ ♀ ♀ in Apellen | 3 4 | 43 | 7 | 17 16 |
| Tuesday | 29 Maximilian | 8 | 2 9 | 11 | 7 15 | Sirius sets 7 18 ♀ | 3 4 | 42 | 7 | 18 17 |
| Wednesday | 30 Wigand | 9 | 2 35 | 25 | 8 28 | ♀ rises 2 40 | 3 4 | 41 | 7 | 19 18 |
| Thursday | 31 Manilius | 10 | 3 5 | 10 | 9 33 | ♂ ♀ ☽ Arcturus south 9 36 | 3 4 | 41 | 7 | 19 19 |

May has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 5th, at 9 o'clock 41 min. in the morning; sultry.

First quarter the 12th, at 1 o'clock 20 min. in the morning; rain.

Full moon the 19th, at 11 o'clock 42 min. in the morning; rain.

Last quarter the 27th, at 5 o'clock 1 min. in the morning; cloudy.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st clear; 2d windy; 3d cloudy; 4th threatening; 5th sultry; 6th thunder; 7th cloudy; 8th, 9th thundergust; 10th windy; 11th cool; 12th rain; 13th foggy; 14th thunder; 15th showers; 16th cold, frosty; 17th, 18th cloudy; 19th rain; 20th damp; 21st pleasant; 22d clear; 23d warm; 24th showers; 25th damp; 26th cool; 27th cloudy; 28th changeable; 29th clear; 30th, 31st pleasant.

SUPREME COURT—at Harrisburg

28

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

| | | | | | |
|----------------|----|--------------|----|----------|----|
| Philadelphia | 7 | Lawrence | 14 | Union | 21 |
| Bradford | 7 | Crawford | 14 | Bucks | 21 |
| Schuylkill | 7 | Westmoreland | 14 | M'Kean | 28 |
| Wayne | 7 | Jefferson | 14 | Montour | 28 |
| Columbia | 7 | Washington | 14 | Snyder | 28 |
| Northumberland | 7 | Clinton | 14 | Monros | 28 |
| Cameron | 7 | Clearfield | 14 | Sullivan | 23 |
| Luzerne | 14 | Somerset | 14 | Erik | 23 |
| Erie | 14 | Forest | 21 | | |

Why We Butter our Bread.

The layers of the wheat berry, as we proceed toward the centre, become more and more completely starchy, and at the centre but little else is found, and this portion makes our finest flour. The finer the flour the less fit it is for nutrition. In its natural state the wheat, with all its components present, is not fitted for perfect human development. There is a deficiency in the potential heat-producing materials, especially for cooler climates, there being only two per centum of fat in wheat. We instinctively supply this deficiency by the addition of fatty bodies. We spread butter upon bread, we mingle lard or butter with our biscuit or cake, and the fat meat and bread are taken alternately. The starch, being a carbonate hydrate, can afford, comparatively, but little heat in consumption, and the fats are demanded by the wants of the system.



Repairing Country Roads.

The proper time to begin work or repairs is in the early spring, just after the frost comes out of the ground, as soon as the roads have thoroughly settled and dried out. When the road is old, with a good solid bed, the first thing to be done is to cover it all over with a light dressing of gravelly material, and when possible finish it off with a top coating of hardpan; but avoid putting it on too thickly, lest the going become heavy, as it is slow to dry out. Loam is worse than useless, because it never packs properly, and makes mud. Care must be taken to raise the road up toward the centre, and give it a slight elevation at the crown, but only just enough to shed the water on either side into the gutters. On a level, straight road the crowns should only be slightly convex, for rounding up a narrow road in the middle is objectional, insomuch as it has the immediate effect of forcing of vehicles to run always in the same line and wear away the new material into deep ruts that quickly become watercourses for the wash of the next rain, and assist the rapid destruction of the road by preventing the water from reaching the gutters. As fast as the new material can be laid on, it should be very carefully raked over to remove all the large stones and as many of the smaller ones as possible; for where this precaution is neglected until the stuff packs down hard, which happens in a few days, the stones become so firmly embedded that they are not only difficult to remove, but soon cause the road to wear in humps, and dumps, and later in the season, during the dry weather, they work up continually and become source of annoyance and danger. These stones should never be left in piles along the road side, to be driven into or scattered about by mischievous

JUNE, 6th Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | h. w. h. | Moon R. & S. h m | Moons Place. | Moon south. | Miscellaneous Particulars. | SUN fast rises. m h m | SUN sets h m | SUN sets h m | O. style |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Friday | 1 Nicodemus | 11 | 3 26 | 24 10 32 | ♂ 24 ^{Nep-} Antares _{tune south 11 45} | ☽ | 3 4 | 40 7 | 20 20 | |
| Saturday | 2 Marcellus | 12 | 3 57 | 8 11 26 | ♀ gr. H. lat. north | | 2 4 | 40 7 | 20 21 | |
| 22] 2d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. Days' length 14 hours 40 min. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 3 Erasmus | 12 | sets | 22 12 21 | 3. ♂ ^{Nep-} time ○ ♂ 4) | 24 39 7 21 22 | | | | |
| Monday | 4 Darius | 1 | 8 50 | 6 12 54 | ♂ 24 ○ ♂ 4) | 24 39 7 21 23 | | | | |
| Tuesday | 5 Bonifacius | 2 | 9 30 | 20 1 39 | ☽ in perigee | 24 38 7 22 24 | | | | |
| Wednesday | 6 Artenus | 3 10 | 8 2 | 2 44 | ♀ sets 10 10 | 24 38 7 22 25 | | | | |
| Thursday | 7 Lucretia | 4 10 | 40 | 15 3 46 | Regulus sets 11 41 | 14 37 7 23 26 | | | | |
| Friday | 8 Medardus | 5 11 | 24 | 27 4 41 | Librae south 9 43 | 14 37 7 23 27 | | | | |
| Saturday | 9 Barnimus | 6 morn. | 9 5 31 | ♀ south 9 10 | | 14 37 7 23 28 | | | | |
| 23] 3d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 15. Days' length 14 hours 46 min. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 10 Flavius | 7 12 | 12 21 | 6 18 | 10. ♂ ^{Castor} sets 12 16 3 | 14 37 7 23 29 | | | | |
| Monday | 11 Barnabas | 8 12 | 40 | 3 7 2 | ☽ h sets 12 50 | 14 36 7 24 30 | | | | |
| Tuesday | 12 Basilides | 9 1 | 10 15 | 7 46 | ♂ h Altair so. 2 25 | 14 36 7 24 31 | | | | |
| Wednesday | 13 Tobias | 9 1 | 30 27 | 8 30 | Alphacaea so. 10 1 | 14 36 7 24 J. | | | | |
| Thursday | 14 Heliseus | 10 1 | 58 | 9 9 16 | ♂ ^{Nep-} tune ○ 7* sets 2 43 | 14 36 7 24 2 | | | | |
| Friday | 15 Vitus | 11 2 | 20 | 21 10 3 | ♀ south 11 26 | 14 35 7 25 3 | | | | |
| Saturday | 16 Rolandus | 12 2 | 45 | 4 10 53 | Pollux sets 9 43 | 14 35 7 25 4 | | | | |
| 24] 4th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 6. Days' length 14 hours 50 min. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 17 Nicander | 12 | 3 21 | 17 11 45 | □ ♂ ○ Wega south 12 58 | 14 35 7 25 5 | | | | |
| Monday | 18 Arnolphus | 1 | rises | 1 morn. | 18. h so. 7 26 ☽ | 14 35 7 25 6 | | | | |
| Tuesday | 19 Gervasius | 2 | 8 56 | 13 12 37 | Antares south 10 28. | 14 35 7 25 7 | | | | |
| Wednesday | 20 Sylverius | 2 | 9 12 | 27 1 28 | ☽ in apogee | 14 35 7 25 8 | | | | |
| Thursday | 21 Raphael | 3 9 | 51 | 11 2 17 | ○ ent ☽ Longest Day Summer com. | 14 34 7 26 9 | | | | |
| Friday | 22 Achatius | 4 10 | 20 | 25 3 4 | h stationary | 24 35 7 25 10 | | | | |
| Saturday | 23 Agrippina | 5 11 | 11 | 9 3 48 | ♀ gr. distance east | 24 35 7 25 11 | | | | |
| 25] 5th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 5. Days' length 14 hours 50 min. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 24 John, Bapt. | 5 11 | 47 | 24 4 30 | Altair south 1 44 | 24 35 7 25 12 | | | | |
| Monday | 25 Elogius | 6 morn. | 8 | 5 11 | ♀ in 8 | 24 35 7 25 13 | | | | |
| Tuesday | 26 Jeremiah | 6 12 | 14 | 22 5 52 | 26. ♂ ♂ | 24 35 7 25 14 | | | | |
| Wednesday | 27 7 Sleepers | 7 12 | 42 | 6 6 35 | ♂ rises 12 10 | 34 35 7 25 15 | | | | |
| Thursday | 28 Leo | 8 1 | 10 | 20 7 21 | Andromeda rises 9 48 | 34 36 7 24 16 | | | | |
| Friday | 29 St. Peter | 9 1 | 41 | 4 8 11 | ♀ rises 3 10 | 34 36 7 24 17 | | | | |
| Saturday | 30 Lucina | 10 2 | 18 | 18 9 7 | ♂ ♀ ♂ south 5 48 | 3 4 36 7 24 18 | | | | |

JUPITER is on the 4th in Conjunction with the Sun, and cannot be seen.

June has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 3d, at 5 o'clock 55 min. in the evening; foggy.

First quarter the 10th, at 8 o'clock 13 min. in the morning; showers.

Full moon the 18th, at 2 o'clock 5 min. in the morning; cloudy.

Last quarter the 26th, at 5 o'clock 1 min. in the morning; sultry.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st mild; 2d, cloudy; 3d, foggy; 4th warm; 5th changeable; 6th cloudy; 7th changeable; 8th rain; 9th damp; 10th showers; 11th cool; 12th changeable; 13th warm; 14th sultry; 15th thundergust; 16th rain; 17th thunder-showers; 18th cloudy; 19th clear; 20th cool; 21st showers; 22d damp; 23d cloudy; 24th clear; 25th pleasant; 26th sultry; 27th showers; 28th thundergust; 29th great heat; 30th threatening.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|------------|----|-------------|----|
| Philadelphia | 4 | Lycoming | 4 | Potter | 11 |
| Warren | 4 | Indians | 4 | Northampton | 11 |
| Armstrong | 4 | Lehigh | 4 | Carbon | 11 |
| Delaware | 4 | Montgomery | 4 | Fulton | 12 |
| Fayette | 4 | Cambria | 4 | Greene | 18 |
| Allegheny | 4 | Lebanon | 4 | Berks | 18 |
| Beaver | 4 | Pike | 4 | Blair | 18 |
| Butler | 4 | Mercer | 4 | Lackawanna | 25 |
| Luzerne | 4 | Dauphin | 11 | | |

boys or stray cattle, but carted immediately away and dumped out of sight. The gutters should then be carefully cleaned by removing from them all deposits of mud, decayed leaves, or branches which have collected here during the winter months; never allow this stuff to be heedlessly thrown along the edges of the gutters or on the banks above them, for the first rain will surely wash all back to its old place, and the work has to be done over. It is even worse to spread it out on the road, according to the common but mistaken practice of many road-masters, since decayed material can never pack properly, and always tends to make mud in wet and dust in dry weather.

—Black currant bushes have the advantage over the red varieties in the fact that worms rarely destroy the leaves. They are hardy and vigorous growers, and the fruit if objectionable in flavor in the raw state makes excellent preserves of jelly.



A Horse's Brittle Hoof.

Brittle hoof in horses originate in cutting the frog too much in shoeing. The frog is the termination of the nutritive and secretory vessels of the foot; and a healthy foot depends upon the normal action of these. Pressure of the frog upon the ground as the horse moves about is the only manner by which this natural action can be secured and maintained. To cut away the frog, or a portion of its undersurface, and put on thick shoes, prevents contact of the frog with the ground, that it may thereby keep up natural action within the foot and lubricate every part of it: hence the hoof becomes dry and brittle, and often cracks. Unshod colts never have brittle feet if the frog is not molested. Nothing should ever be done with the frog except to detach loose pieces. There are cure and cures recommended for brittle hoofs; but of little avail, except one.

A horse had brittle hoofs, was "hoof-bound" and exceedingly lame. The shoes were removed and the animal compelled to stand in a shallow box of fresh cow-droppings for two months, all the time not necessary to lie down and rest. This softened the hoofs, sure enough; but in a few days after removal of the cow manure, the hoofs had dried out and were more brittle than ever. Daily saturations of neat's-foot oil were then applied for two or three months, with little beneficial effect. Finally the animal was turned to pasture till winter, then kept in the barnyard until grass grew again, and after running in pasture till Jane, was taken up, shod right and put to work, a sound horse. To treat such a case now we would pull off the shoes, pare down the rim of the hoof as much as it would bear (and keep it so) and then turn the animal out and let him remain until well.

JULY, 7th Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | h. w. h | Moon R. & S. h | Moons Place. h | Moon south. m | Miscellaneous Particulars. | SUN slo. m | SUN rises. h | SUN sets. m | o. style |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|

26] 6th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 5. Days' length 14 hours 48 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------|------|-------|------|---|----|----|------|----|
| Sunday | 1 Theobald | 11 | 3 7 | 1 10 | 9 |    | 44 | 36 | 7 24 | 19 |
| Monday | 2 Visit. V. M. | 12 | 3 29 | 14 11 | 16 |   | 44 | 37 | 7 23 | 20 |
| Tuesday | 3 Cornelius | 1 | sets | 28 12 | 24 |   | 44 | 37 | 7 23 | 21 |
| Wednesday | 4 Independence | 2 | 8 33 | 11 1 | 29 |   9 40 | 44 | 37 | 7 23 | 22 |
| Thursday | 5 Demetrius | 3 | 9 12 | 24 | 2 29 |  | 44 | 37 | 7 23 | 23 |
| Friday | 6 John Huss | 4 | 9 42 | 6 | 3 23 |  | 44 | 38 | 7 22 | 24 |
| Saturday | 7 Edelburga | 5 10 | 15 | 18 4 | 13 |  south 11 27 | 44 | 38 | 7 22 | 25 |

27] 7th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 8. Days length 14 hours 44 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------|-------|----|------|---|----|----|------|------|----|
| Sunday | 8 Aquilla | 6 10 | 56 | 1 | 4 59 |  sets 10 50 | 8 | 54 | 38 | 7 22 | 26 |
| Monday | 9 Zeno | 6 11 | 24 | 13 | 5 44 |  | 54 | 39 | 7 21 | 27 | |
| Tuesday | 10 Israel | 7 | morn. | 24 | 6 28 |   | 54 | 40 | 7 20 | 28 | |
| Wednesday | 11 Pius | 8 12 | 33 | 5 | 7 14 |   | 54 | 40 | 7 20 | 29 | |
| Thursday | 12 Henry | 9 1 | 7 | 17 | 8 1 |   | 54 | 41 | 7 19 | 30 | |
| Friday | 13 Margaret | 10 1 | 36 | 0 | 8 50 | Spica sets 11 12 | 54 | 41 | 7 19 | J. | |
| Saturday | 14 Bonavent | 10 2 | 4 | 12 | 9 41 |  south 7 40 | 54 | 42 | 7 18 | 2 | |

28] 8th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 7. Days' length 14 hours 36 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|---|----|----|------|---|
| Sunday | 15 Apostles' day | 11 | 2 38 | 26 10 | 33 | Sirius rises 3 52 | 54 | 43 | 7 17 | 3 |
| Monday | 16 Hilary | 12 | 3 7 | 9 11 | 24 |  south 5 35 | 64 | 43 | 7 17 | 4 |
| Tuesday | 17 Alexius | 12 | rises | 23 | morn. |   | 64 | 44 | 7 16 | 5 |
| Wednesday | 18 Maternus | 1 | 8 40 | 7 | 12 14 | 7*  rises 12 24 | 64 | 45 | 7 15 | 6 |
| Thursday | 19 Ruffina | 2 | 9 10 | 21 | 1 1 | Neptune station'y | 64 | 46 | 7 14 | 7 |
| Friday | 20 Elias | 3 | 9 39 | 5 | 1 46 |   | 64 | 46 | 7 14 | 8 |
| Saturday | 21 Praxedes | 3 10 | 2 | 20 | 2 29 |  south 5 11 | 64 | 47 | 7 13 | 9 |

29] 9th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Days' length 14 hours 25 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------|-------|----|------|---|----|----|------|----|
| Sunday | 22 Mary Magd. | 4 10 | 30 | 5 | 3 10 |  enters | 64 | 48 | 7 12 | 10 |
| Monday | 23 Apollinaris | 5 10 | 58 | 19 | 3 51 |  rises 11 2 | 64 | 49 | 7 11 | 11 |
| Tuesday | 24 Christiana | 5 11 | 13 | 3 | 4 32 |   | 64 | 50 | 7 | 12 |
| Wednesday | 25 St. James | 6 11 | 49 | 17 | 5 15 |   244 | 64 | 51 | 7 | 9 |
| Thursday | 26 St. Anne | 7 | morn. | 1 | 6 2 |   | 64 | 51 | 7 | 9 |
| Friday | 27 Martha | 8 12 | 24 | 14 | 6 54 | Markab south 2 40 | 64 | 52 | 7 | 8 |
| Saturday | 28 Pantaleon | 8 1 | 12 | 27 | 7 51 |   | 64 | 53 | 7 | 16 |

30] 10th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 19. Days' length 14 hours 14 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|----|------|------|------|--|----|----|---|---|----|
| Sunday | 29 Beatrix | 9 | 2 26 | 11 | 8 54 |    rises 2 30 | 64 | 54 | 7 | 6 | 17 |
| Monday | 30 Abdon | 10 | 3 10 | 24 | 10 | 1   | 64 | 55 | 7 | 5 | 18 |
| Tuesday | 31 Germanus | 12 | 3 40 | 7 11 | 7 |    | 64 | 56 | 7 | 4 | 19 |

July has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 3d, at 12 o'clock 44 min. in the morning; warm.

First quarter the 9th, at 5 o'clock 14 min. in the afternoon; changeable.

Full moon the 17th, at 5 o'clock 2 min. in the afternoon; changeable.

Last quarter the 25th, at 4 o'clock 6 min. in the afternoon; very warm.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st sultry; 2d cloudy; 3d damp; 4th hot; 5th great heat; 6th, 7th clear; 8th sultry; 9th changeable; 10th warm; 11th sultry; 12th cloudy; 13th hot; 14th foggy; 15th thunder; 16th windy; 17th changeable; 18th very warm; 19th great heat; 20th thundergust; 21st warm; 22d pleasant; 23d thundergust; 24th warm; 25th hot; 26th sultry; 27th thunderstorm; 28th warm; 29th hot; 30th thundergust; 31st showers.

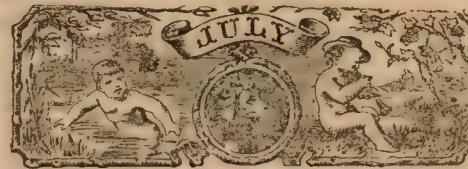
Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Allegheny 2 Philadelphia 2
Schuylkill 2

Medicine for Farm Animals.

A writer in the *American Agriculturist* recommends wood ashes as a valuable medicine for farm animals. After a large experience of twenty years in raising swine he finds that his herds are most effectually protected from hog cholera by keeping wood ashes, rich in charcoal, mixed with salt, constantly before them in a covered box, with holes near the bottom. The hogs work the mixture out through these holes as fast as they want it.

The idea of this writer is apparently good. The phosphates which enter into the composition of wood ashes are doubtless excellent germicides. Animals inoculated with the bacilli of Asiatic cholera by means of infected food survive the experiment because the germs are killed or rendered inoperative by the gastric juice. And it is well-known that the power of both men and animals to resist almost any kind of infection is increased by strengthening the acids of the stomach. The writer referred to has found that the best condition powder is a mixture of three parts of wood ashes to one of salt.



Law of Promissory Notes.

There are five very essential elements to the legal validity of a negotiable draft, note or check:

1. It must be payable in money, that is, gold, silver or greenbacks, possibly also in United States currency, not in any kind of merchandise. Thus a note "payable in 100 calves" has been decided to be invalid.

2. It must be payable without any contingency or uncertainty. A note promising to pay "\$1,000 out of the proceeds of ore to be raised and sold from any mine," is invalid. But a particular fund may be designated, as "I promise to pay out of the estate of B., deceased."

3. It must be payable at a certain specified time — a time to arrive. A note payable to A. B. "when he is 21 years of age" is not good, for he may not live to be 21, and so the time is not certain to arrive.

But a note payable "on demand" is held to be good, for demand is in the nature of things certain to be made at some time. The owner of such a note would not possess common sense if he never demanded payment.

4. It must be payable to the order of a certain party therein named, or else payable to bearer. Otherwise it is not negotiable, although as a simple written contract it is good as between the maker and the person to whom it is payable. But it is not capable of endorsement unless the words "order" or "bearer" appear.

5. The amount payable must be specified and certain. A note for \$100 "with interest" is good, because the interest can be calculated and thus certainly ascertained, but a note reading "Pay \$100 or \$200" is not good.

AUGUST, 8th Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | h. w. h | Moon R. & S. h m | Moons Place. | Moon south. | Miscellaneous Particulars. | SUN slo. m | SUN rises. h m | SUN sets, h m | o. g. |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Wednesday | 1 <i>Lammas Day</i> | 1 | sets | 1 | 12 10 | 1. Vega south 9 47 ☽ | 6 | 1 57 | 7 | 3 20 |
| Thursday | 2 Stephen | 2 | 7 50 | 1 | 1 8 | Orion rises 2 32 | 6 | 1 58 | 7 | 2 21 |
| Friday | 3 Augustus | 3 | 8 42 | 13 | 2 1 | □ Neptune ☽ rises 4 44 | 6 | 1 59 | 7 | 1 22 |
| Saturday | 4 Dominic | 4 | 9 14 | 25 | 2 50 | 5 south 4 26 ☽ | 6 | 5 07 | 0 23 | |

31] 11th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 18. Days' length 14 hours 00 min.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|---------|----|------|---------------------|-----|------|-------|
| Sunday | 5 Oswald | 4 9 43 | 7 | 3 37 | 5 sets 9 50 | 6 5 | 1 16 | 59 24 |
| Monday | 6 <i>Tr. of Christ</i> | 5 10 12 | 19 | 4 23 | 5 ☽ rises 11 15 | 5 5 | 2 26 | 58 25 |
| Tuesday | 7 Donatus | 6 10 41 | 1 | 5 9 | 6 Neptune ☽ | 5 5 | 3 36 | 57 26 |
| Wednesday | 8 Emilius | 7 11 24 | 13 | 5 57 | 7 Rigel rises 11 20 | 5 5 | 4 46 | 56 27 |
| Thursday | 9 Ericus | 7 morn. | 26 | 6 46 | 8 gr. distance west | 5 5 | 5 56 | 55 28 |
| Friday | 10 <i>St. Lawrence</i> | 8 12 10 | 7 | 7 36 | 9 ☽ south 8 38 | 5 5 | 6 66 | 54 29 |
| Saturday | 11 Titus | 9 12 49 | 20 | 8 28 | Antares sets 11 28 | 5 5 | 7 76 | 53 30 |

32] 12th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 7. Days' length 13 hours 48 min.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------|----|-------|-----------------------|-----|------|-------|
| Sunday | 12 Clara | 10 1 23 | 3 | 9 20 | Arcturus sets 11 24 ☽ | 5 5 | 8 86 | 52 31 |
| Monday | 13 Hildebert | 11 1 57 | 18 | 10 10 | 10 ☽ in apogee | 5 5 | 9 96 | 51 A |
| Tuesday | 14 Eusebius | 12 2 42 | 1 | 10 59 | 8 in ☽ | 4 5 | 10 6 | 50 2 |
| Wednesday | 15 <i>Assn. V. M.</i> | 12 3 39 | 16 | 11 44 | 9 ♀ in ☽ | 4 5 | 12 6 | 48 3 |
| Thursday | 16 Rochus | 1 rises | 1 | morn. | 10 Vega 9 50 | 4 5 | 13 6 | 47 4 |
| Friday | 17 Bertram | 2 7 36 | 16 | 12 28 | Polaris south 3 31 | 4 5 | 14 6 | 46 5 |
| Saturday | 18 Agapetus | 2 8 8 | 1 | 1 10 | 5 in Perihelion | 4 5 | 15 6 | 45 6 |

33] 13th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 10. Days' length 13 hours 30 min.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|---------|----|------|------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| Sunday | 19 Sebaldus | 3 8 32 | 16 | 1 50 | 8 gr. brilliancy ☽ | 3 5 | 17 6 | 43 7 |
| Monday | 20 Bernard | 3 9 4 | 0 | 2 31 | 5 rises 9 10 | 3 5 | 18 6 | 42 8 |
| Tuesday | 21 Rebecca | 4 9 42 | 13 | 3 14 | 6 Dog days end. | 3 5 | 19 6 | 41 9 |
| Wednesday | 22 Philibert | 4 10 18 | 27 | 3 59 | Procyon sets 3 9 | 3 5 | 20 6 | 40 10 |
| Thursday | 23 Zacheus | 5 10 50 | 11 | 4 48 | 7 south ☽ enters 10 21 | 2 5 | 21 6 | 39 11 |
| Friday | 24 <i>St. Barthol.</i> | 6 11 16 | 24 | 5 42 | 8 Orion 1 11 ☽ | 2 5 | 23 6 | 37 12 |
| Saturday | 25 Ludovicus | 7 morn. | 8 | 6 41 | 9 Neptune ☽ | 2 5 | 24 6 | 36 13 |

34] 14th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 17. Days' length 13 hours 14 min.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------|----|-------|-------------------|-----|----|-------|
| Sunday | 26 Samuel | 8 12 4 | 21 | 7 41 | 12 ♀ | 2 5 | 25 | 35 14 |
| Monday | 27 Gebhard | 9 1 10 | 3 | 8 48 | ♀ rises 3 18 | 1 5 | 26 | 34 15 |
| Tuesday | 28 <i>St. Augustin</i> | 10 2 31 | 16 | 9 52 | 5 ♀ | 1 5 | 27 | 33 16 |
| Wednesday | 29 <i>St. John beh.</i> | 11 3 54 | 28 | 10 52 | 6 ☽ in perigee | 1 5 | 28 | 32 17 |
| Thursday | 30 Benjamin | 12 sets | 10 | 11 46 | 7 31. ♀ ☽ | 0 5 | 31 | 30 18 |
| Friday | 31 Paulinus | 1 7 0 | 22 | 12 30 | Spica rises 8 4 8 | 0 5 | 31 | 29 19 |

August has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 1st, at 7 o'clock 23 min. in the morning; thundergust.

First quarter the 8th, at 5 o'clock 4 min. in the morning; cloudy.

Full moon the 16th, at 8 o'clock 14 min. in the morning; rain.

Last quarter the 24th, at 12 o'clock 39 min. in the morning; changeable.

New moon the 30th, at 3 o'clock 3 min. in the afternoon; windy.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st thunder showers; 2d cloudy; 3d mild; 4th cool; 5th agreeable; 6th warm; 7th threatening; 8th foggy; 9th cloudy; 10th sultry; 11th cloudy; 12th rainy; 13th damp; 14th cloudy; 15th foggy; 16th damp; 17th showers; 18th cloudy; 19th cool; 20th warm; 21st clear; 22d pleasant; 23d threatening; 24th changeable; 25th disagreeable; 26th foggy; 27th mild; 28th thunder; 29th cloudy; 30th windy; 31st showers.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas

| | | | | | |
|--------------|----|------------|----|--------------|----|
| Philadelphia | 6 | Wyoming | 13 | Cumberland | 27 |
| Perry | 6 | Adams | 20 | Mifflin | 27 |
| Susquehanna | 13 | Washington | 20 | Tioga | 27 |
| Northampton | 13 | Lancaster | 20 | York | 27 |
| Chester | 13 | Centre | 21 | Westmoreland | 27 |
| Clarion | 13 | Venango | 27 | | |

Transplanting Evergreens.

The roots of an evergreen ought never to be exposed to the sun or air. A few minutes of exposure of the roots to the sun will kill any evergreen. The sap in the roots will turn to rosin, and no amount of water will dissolve the rosin, and the plant must die. This is the reason that so many evergreens that are bought from tree peddlers fail to grow. The tree is dead before it reaches the planter, who thinks otherwise because the tops are green. When small transplanted evergreens can be had from \$2 to \$5 per hundred, there is no reason why they should not be more extensively planted by farmers, both for ornament and for shelter belts. The advice is also given never to buy seedling evergreens, either from the timber or from seed beds, as they will fail to grow. It requires an expert to make them grow, as they require great care and peculiar treatment. This is the reason that so many fail when buying small evergreens.



Lightning and Lightning Rods.

The simple reason for a place being struck by lightning is not generally well known. It is merely that a cloud being charged with electricity induces electricity of the opposite kind in the earth, and when the amount in the cloud and earth becomes so great that it can no longer be discharged quietly, a flash goes from the cloud to some prominent object on the earth nearest it. The lightning rod serves two purposes. It discharges constantly through its several points the electricity of the earth, and when this becomes too large to pass off in this way a bolt is aimed at the building on which the rod is.

The metal of this furnishes a better conductor for the fluid than the wood and iron of the building, and it passes to the ground that way. A rod connected with the ground would contain no more electricity than the building on which it was, and consequently would not attract the lightning. But to make the rods of any use they must fulfil three conditions. Their tops must be above the building which they protect, they must be continuous or perfectly jointed and they must have a terminus in earth that is constantly damp. A tip with several spikes is very desirable as giving the electricity so much more opportunity to escape, a point being the best form for the escape of electricity. These tips are gilded so as not to rust and to keep always sharp. No insulation from a building is required, for if the rod is continuous the bolt obviously will not leave a better conductor for a worse. The rod, if of copper, must be at least three-eighths of an inch square, or if of iron, an inch square.

—There are two things which, being lost, are impossible to be regained—respect and time.

SEPTEMBER, 9th Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | H. | Moon w. R. & S. h h m | Moons Place. | Moon south. | Miscellaneous Particulars. | SUN fast m | SUN rises. h m | SUN sets. h m | o. style |
|---|------------------|---------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | | 7 | 30 | 4 | 1 26 | ♀ south | 10 33 | ☽ | 05 32 | 6 28 |
| Saturday | 1 Egidius | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 35] 15th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 6. Days' length 12 hours 56 min. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 2 Eliza | 3 | 7 52 | ☽ 16 | 2 13 ♀ ☽ | | | | 15 33 | 6 27 21 |
| Monday | 3 Mansuetus | 4 | 8 16 | ☽ 23 | 3 0 ♀ ☽ Superior | | | | 15 35 | 6 25 22 |
| Tuesday | 4 Moses | 5 | 8 40 | ☽ 10 | 3 49 ☿ Neptune ☽ | | | | 15 36 | 6 24 23 |
| Wednesday | 5 Nathaniel | 5 | 9 38 | ☽ 22 | 4 38 ☽ 4 south 7 14 | | | | 15 37 | 6 23 24 |
| Thursday | 6 Magnus | 6 | 10 41 | ☽ 4 | 5 29 ☽ 6. Sirius south 8 42 | | | | 25 39 | 6 21 25 |
| Friday | 7 Regina | 7 | 11 30 | ☽ 15 | 6 22 Orion rises 12 12 | | | | 25 40 | 6 20 26 |
| Saturday | 8 Nat. V. M | 8 morn. | ☽ 23 | 7 14 ☿ south 3 2 | ☽ | | | | 25 41 | 6 19 27 |
| 36] 16th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 7. Days' length 12 hours 33 min. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 9 Bruno | 9 | 12 24 | ☽ 11 | 8 5 Algenib so. 12 54 | | | | 35 43 | 6 17 28 |
| Monday | 10 Pulcheria | 10 | 1 36 | ☽ 25 | 8 54 ☽ in apogee | | | | 35 41 | 6 16 29 |
| Tuesday | 11 Protus | 10 | 2 31 | ☽ 9 | 9 41 ☿ rises 8 52 | | | | 35 45 | 6 15 30 |
| Wednesday | 12 J. Wickliffe | 11 | 3 33 | ☽ 23 | 10 25 ☽ Neptune ☽ | | | | 45 47 | 6 13 31 |
| Thursday | 13 Amatus | 12 | 4 39 | ☽ 8 11 | 18 ☽ rises 9 18 Autares ☽ rises | | | | 45 48 | 6 12 8. |
| Friday | 14 Elev. Holy + | 12 | rises | ☽ 23 | morn. ☽ 14. ☽ eclipsed, visible. | | | | 55 49 | 6 11 2 |
| Saturday | 15 Nicetas | 1 | 6 59 | ☽ 8 12 | 8 ☿ stationary | ☽ | 55 50 | 6 10 3 | | |
| 37] 17th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. Days' length 12 hours 20 min. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 16 Euphemia | 2 | 7 42 | ☽ 21 | 12 38 Wega sets 7 1 | | | | 55 52 | 6 8 4 |
| Monday | 17 Lampertus | 2 | 8 30 | ☽ 9 | 1 13 ♀ in Perihelion | | | | 65 53 | 6 7 5 |
| Tuesday | 18 Siegfried | 3 | 9 10 | ☽ 23 | 1 57 ☽ Neptune stationary | | | | 65 54 | 6 6 6 |
| Wednesday | 19 Emberday | 3 | 9 52 | ☽ 7 | 2 45 ☿ rises 9 40 | | | | 65 56 | 6 4 7 |
| Thursday | 20 Jonas | 4 | 10 27 | ☽ 21 | 3 37 ♀ south 10 49 | | | | 75 57 | 6 3 8 |
| Friday | 21 St. Matthew | 5 | 11 14 | ☽ 4 | 4 31 ☽ Neptune ☽ ♀ in 8 ☽ | | | | 75 59 | 6 1 9 |
| Saturday | 22 Maurice | 6 morn. | ☽ 18 | 5 35 | ☽ 22 ☽ enters ☽ D & N | ☽ | 76 06 | 0 10 | | |
| 38] 18th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 12 hours 00 min. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 23 Hoseas | 7 | 12 10 | ☽ 1 | 6 38 Autumn commences | | | | 86 15 | 59 11 |
| Monday | 24 St. John con. | 8 | 1 14 | ☽ 14 | 7 40 Capella south 4 56 | | | | 86 25 | 58 12 |
| Tuesday | 25 Cleophas | 9 | 2 21 | ☽ 26 | 8 33 ♀ sets 4 1 | | | | 86 35 | 57 13 |
| Wednesday | 26 Justina | 10 | 3 15 | ☽ 7 | 9 34 ☽ in perigee | | | | 96 45 | 56 14 |
| Thursday | 27 Cosmus | 11 | 4 2 | ☽ 19 | 10 25 ☿ ☽ | | | | 96 65 | 54 15 |
| Friday | 28 Wenceslaus | 12 | 4 40 | ☽ 1 11 | 14 ☽ eclipsed, invisible. | ☽ | 96 75 | 53 16 | | |
| Saturday | 29 St. Michael | 1 | sets | ☽ 13 | 12 2 29. Wega south 6 6 | ☽ | 106 85 | 52 17 | | |
| 39] 19th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 9. Days' length 11 hours 44 min. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 30 Jerome | 2 | 6 28 | ☽ 24 | 12 49 ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ ☽ | | | | 105 105 | 50 18 |

September has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 6th, at 8 o'clock 2 min. in the evening; cool.

Full moon the 14th, at 11 o'clock 20 min. in the evening; rainy.

Last quarter the 22d, at 7 o'clock 31 min. in the morning; cloudy.

New moon the 29th, at 12 o'clock 43 min. in the morning; rain.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st cool; 2d pleasant; 3d warm; 4th changeable; 5th cloudy; 6th cool; 7th, 8th cloudy; 9th damp; 10th showers; 11th rain; 12th cloudy; 13th stormy; 14th damp; 15th clear; 16th pleasant; 17th clear; 18th cool; 19th, 20th changeable; 21st, 22d, 23d cloudy; 24th clear; 25th warmer; 26th thunder; 27th cool; 28th frosty; 29th showers; 30th damp.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|----------------|----|----------|----|
| Beaver | 8 | Northumberland | 3 | Potter | 17 |
| Schuylkill | 8 | Allegheny | 8 | Delaware | 17 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | Franklin | 8 | Forest | 17 |
| Bedford | 3 | Erie | 8 | Montour | 17 |
| Cameron | 8 | Butler | 8 | Lebanon | 17 |
| Indiana | 8 | Crawford | 10 | Mercer | 17 |
| Junia | 8 | Bucks | 10 | Dauphin | 24 |
| Fayette | 8 | Jefferson | 10 | Somerset | 24 |
| Cambria | 8 | Clearfield | 10 | Snyder | 24 |
| Armstrong | 3 | Lawrence | 10 | Sullivan | 24 |
| Lycoming | 8 | Berks | 10 | Monroe | 24 |
| Bradford | 8 | Huntingdon | 10 | Clinton | 24 |
| Warren | 8 | Elk | 17 | Columbia | 24 |
| Lehigh | 8 | Union | 17 | | |

Nitrate of Soda on Strawberry Vines.

The effect of nitrate of soda on strawberries in the dry climate is very beneficial. It not only doubles or trebles the yield, but the strawberries are larger and handsomer, and consequently command a much higher price in the market. No ordinary amount of manure will produce so great an effect, for the reason that the plants grow and form their fruit early in the season. The nitrate of soda furnishes the plants with nitric acid before the nitrogen of the manure can be converted into the essential ingredient of plant food.

—Bran is highly recommended as a manure for potatoes. It is stated to be cheap for this purpose at \$15 per ton, while damaged bran, which can often be got for \$5 per ton, is as good as the best.



Useful Hints on Flower Culture.

Common glue pressed into the soil an inch or two in flower pots will cause plants to bloom abundantly.

A small piece of copperas laid on top of the dirt in pots containing Fuchias and allowed to dissolve when they are watered, will cause them to blossom freely; if you think of showing a collection at the fair, cut them well back six weeks or two months beforehand, enrich them well, apply weak manure water once a week, and try the copperas. If the plants are healthy to commence with, you are sure of success.

White-leaved Geraniums have always been found a hard class of plants to grow with satisfactory results; they are too apt to all drop their leaves except a little bunch at the top of the stalk. An application of weak lime water will be a found a great help for this and make the foliage much nicer.

Grow a few tobacco leaves in some corner; the leaves crushed and laid on top of roses will prove a safe and capital insecticide, keeping them entirely free from lice.

A tablespoonful of castor oil poured into the soil close to a Calla, once or twice a week, will greatly increase its blooming.

When growing Gladioli from seed, if you will peal off the outer husk down to the flesh of the bulbs each year, when planted, they will grow faster and blossom sooner.

Use broken or burnt bones in flower pots for drainage. It is much better than anything that has been tried, as they answer the purpose capitally and furnish nutrient to the roots when the pots are nearly full of them.

—The trouble with men and women is that they deliberately shut their eyes to each other's faults and then accuse each other of deceit.

OCTOBER, 10th Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | H. w. h | Moon R. & S. h m | Moons Place. | Moon south. | Miscellaneous Particulars. | SUN fast m | SUN rises. h m | SUN sets. h m | ○ ♀ |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Monday | 1 Remigius | 2 | 7 24 | 6 | 1 37 | ♀ in Aphelion | 106 | 11 | 5 49 | 19 |
| Tuesday | 2 C. Columbus | 3 | 7 59 | 18 | 2 27 | Sirius rises 1 6 | 116 | 12 | 5 48 | 20 |
| Wednesday | 3 Jairus | 4 | 8 30 | 1 | 3 19 | ♀ south 10 57 | 116 | 13 | 5 47 | 21 |
| Thursday | 4 Franciscus | 5 | 9 24 | 13 | 4 12 | ♂ ♀ Librae | 116 | 15 | 5 45 | 22 |
| Friday | 5 Placidus | 6 | 10 19 | 25 | 5 5 | Fomalhaut south 9 52 | 126 | 16 | 5 44 | 23 |
| Saturday | 6 Fides | 7 | 11 8 | 8 | 5 57 | ☽ 6. Arcturus sets | 126 | 17 | 5 43 | 24 |

40] 20th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 11 hours 26 min.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|----|-------|-----------------------|-----|----|------|----|
| Sunday | 7 Amelia | 7 morn. | 21 | 6 47 | ☽ in apogee | 126 | 19 | 5 41 | 25 |
| Monday | 8 Pelagius | 8 12 30 | 4 | 7 35 | Markab south 9 42 | 136 | 20 | 5 40 | 26 |
| Tuesday | 9 Dionysius | 9 1 37 | 18 | 8 20 | ♀ gr. Hel. lat. north | 136 | 21 | 5 39 | 27 |
| Wednesday | 10 Gereon | 10 2 23 | 2 | 9 3 | ☽ h south 10 26 | 136 | 23 | 5 37 | 28 |
| Thursday | 11 Burkhard | 11 3 21 | 18 | 9 45 | Polaris south 11 54 | 136 | 24 | 5 36 | 29 |
| Friday | 12 Veritas | 11 4 18 | 2 | 10 26 | Orion rises 10 13 | 136 | 25 | 5 35 | 30 |
| Saturday | 13 Coloman | 12 5 3 | 11 | 28 | Archernar so. 12 3 14 | 6 | 27 | 5 33 | 0. |

41] 21st Sunday after Trinity. John. 4. Days' length 11 hours 6 min.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|---|-------|----------|-------------------|-----|----|------|---|
| Sunday | 14 Fortunata | 1 | rises | 2 morn. | 14. ♂ ♀ Nept. | 146 | 23 | 5 32 | 2 |
| Monday | 15 Hedwig | 2 | 6 1 | 17 12 14 | ☽ ♂ ♀ | 146 | 29 | 5 31 | 3 |
| Tuesday | 16 Gallus | 3 | 6 40 | 2 12 45 | 7* south 12 14 | 146 | 31 | 5 29 | 4 |
| Wednesday | 17 Florentina | 3 | 7 20 | 16 | 1 32 4 sou h 4 44 | 156 | 32 | 5 28 | 5 |
| Thursday | 18 St. Luke, ev. | 4 | 8 14 | 1 | 2 29 3 Neptune ♀ | 156 | 33 | 5 27 | 6 |
| Friday | 19 Ptolomy | 4 | 9 8 | 11 | 3 29 ♂ 4 ♀ | 156 | 31 | 5 26 | 7 |
| Saturday | 20 Felicianus | 5 | 10 4 | 27 | 4 31 ♂ ♂ ♀ | 156 | 36 | 5 24 | 8 |

42] 22d Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 18. Days' length 10 hours 40 min.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------|----|----------|------------------|-----|-----|------|------|
| Sunday | 21 Ursula | 6 11 | 2 | 10 5 33 | 21. ♂ h ♂ | 156 | 37 | 5 23 | 9 |
| Monday | 22 Cordula | 7 morn. | 22 | 6 32 | ☽ in perigee | 156 | 38 | 5 22 | 10 |
| Tuesday | 23 Severinus | 8 12 | 10 | 5 7 27 | ○ enters ♂ | 166 | 39 | 5 21 | 11 |
| Wednesday | 24 Salome | 9 1 | 20 | 16 8 18 | ♀ stationary | 166 | 41 | 5 19 | 12 |
| Thursday | 25 Crispin | 10 2 | 24 | 28 9 7 | Orion rises 9 30 | 8 | 166 | 42 | 5 18 |
| Friday | 26 Amandus | 11 3 | 30 | 10 10 23 | ♀ rises 4 20 | · | 166 | 43 | 5 17 |
| Saturday | 27 Sabina | 12 4 | 46 | 22 11 40 | ♂ ♀ | 166 | 44 | 5 16 | 15 |

43] 23d Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 10 hours 32 min.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---|------|----------|------------------------|-----|----|------|----|
| Sunday | 28 Simon Jud. | 1 | sets | 4 12 17 | 28. ♂ h ♂ | 166 | 45 | 5 15 | 16 |
| Monday | 29 Zwinglius | 2 | 5 30 | 16 12 49 | 3 Neptune ♀ | 166 | 47 | 5 13 | 17 |
| Tuesday | 30 Serapion | 2 | 5 56 | 28 1 7 | ♂ ♀ ♂ ♀ h ♀ stationary | 166 | 45 | 5 12 | 18 |
| Wednesday | 31 Reformation | 3 | 6 30 | 10 2 0 | ♀ south 11 13 | 166 | 49 | 5 11 | 19 |

MARS is on the 20th in Opposition with the Sun, and shines the whole night.

SATURN is on the 21st in Conjunction with the Sun, and cannot be seen.

October has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 6th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; windy.

Full moon the 14th, at 1 o'clock 40 min. in the afternoon; cloudy.

Last quarter the 21st, at 1 o'clock 55 min. in the afternoon; rain.

New moon the 28th, at 12 o'clock 56 min. in the afternoon; cloudy.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st threatening; 2d foggy; 3d clear; 4th cool, frosty; 5th agreeable; 6th windy; 7th cloudy; 8th foggy; 9th warm; 10th cloudy; 11th changeable; 12th windy; 13th warm; 14th cloudy; 15th windy; 16th threatening; 17th damp; 18th changeable; 19th threatening; 20th cloudy; 21st rain; 22d, 23d cloudy; 24th windy; 25th threatening; 26th showers; 27th, 28th cloudy; 29th damp; 30th windy; 31st cold.



Gilt-Edged Butter.

A lady of large experience in butter making, contributes the following:

"I never permit a drop of water to enter my cream or touch my butter at any stage of the process of butter making. I am well aware that this is in direct opposition to all the recent theories of butter manufacture, but in the course of my life observation I have always found that one ounce of practical experience was worth a pound of theory unsupported by facts—yea, a ton of some theories I've seen promulgated in the dairy business. While I do not wish to antagonize the rule and practice of any butter-maker, nor yet run counter to the opinions of those who favor the washing of butter, I must say that in my judgment washing butter spoils it. There is a certain flavor, aroma, 'bouquet'—call it by what name you will—that is always lost when butter comes in contact with water. My mother was an old time butter-maker, living fifty-two miles from Philadelphia; her butter always commanded a few cents more per pound than the regular market price, as well for its delicate flavor as its superior keeping qualities; and on no consideration would she ever allow water to enter its preparation, avering that it destroyed some subtle characteristic taste of the butter that nothing could restore. Following her example, I have endeavored, as nearly as possible, to conform to her methods, and find that my butter will keep perfectly sweet from May until April following, with no other precaution than a layer of salt an inch in thickness over the cloth that covers the butter in the stone jar in which it is packed."

SUPREME COURT—at Pittsburg

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------|---|------------|----|
| Philadelphia | 1 | M'Kean | 1 | Carbon | 8 |
| Fulton | 1 | Wayae | 1 | Lackawanna | 15 |
| Luerne | 1 | Montgomery | 1 | York | 15 |
| Allegheny | 1 | Greene | 8 | Pike | 15 |
| Bair | 1 | Northampton | 8 | Chester | 29 |

Dont Bring your Troubles to the Table,

Or allow yourself to think or speak of domestic cares during meal time. Half of the nostrums for the cure of dyspepsia, headache and neuralgia would disappear from the market if this rule would be followed. Silence and surliness on the one hand, querulous fault finding and snarling on the other, are bad aids to digestion, and convert a feast into a fruitful breeder of disease. Those who have read "Southey's Table Talk" and other works of the kind may realize how greatly agreeable an intellectual conversation can be made to conduce to physical benefit; and how a ready reply or happy repartee may convert a meal into "a feast of reason" as well as a moral agency for permanent mental and physical improvement. Try it. There is nothing like acquiring a habit in such matters. And if you do not find a rich return in improved spirits, appetite and general bodily and mental comfort, the whole science and theory of hygiene is a delusion.

—The man who has the worst reputation is always worrying about being injured.

NOVEMBER, 11th Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | H. w. h | Moon R. & S. h | Moons Place. m | Moon south. | Miscellaneous Par- ticulars. | SUN fast m | SUN rises. h | SUN sets. m | ○ days |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Thursday | 1 <i>All Saints</i> | 3 | 7 20 | 22 | 2 54 | Wega sets 12 28 | 16 6 | 515 | 9 | 20 |
| Friday | 2 <i>All Souls</i> | 4 | 8 1 | 4 | 3 47 | Fomalhaut south | 16 6 | 525 | 8 | 21 |
| Saturday | 3 Theophilus | 5 | 9 22 | 7 | 4 39 | Regulus rises 12 50 | 16 6 | 535 | 7 | 22 |

44] 24th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 9. Day's length 10 hours 14 min.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------|----|------|-------------------|------------|----------|------|
| Sunday | 4 Charlotte | 6 10 38 | 1 | 5 28 | 0 | in apogee | 16 6 515 | 6 23 |
| Monday | 5 Malachi | 7 11 40 | 13 | 6 13 | 5.4 | south 3 30 | 16 6 555 | 5 24 |
| Tuesday | 6 Leonard | 8 morn. | 27 | 6 57 | Sirius rises | 10 50 | 16 6 565 | 4 25 |
| Wednesday | 7 Engelbert | 9 12 48 | 11 | 7 38 | 5 Neptune | 0 | 16 6 575 | 3 26 |
| Thursday | 8 Cecilia | 9 2 3 | 25 | 8 20 | Orion rises | 8 23 | 16 6 585 | 2 27 |
| Friday | 9 Theodore | 10 2 4 | 10 | 9 15 | south | 10 8 | 16 6 595 | 1 28 |
| Saturday | 10 Mart. Luther | 11 3 24 | 25 | 9 44 | 8 Transit visible | | 16 7 05 | 0 29 |

451 25th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 24. Days' length 10 hours 0 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-----|-----------|------------|-------|------------|------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Sunday | 11 Melanchton | 11 | 4 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 31 | ♂ sets | 4 | 20 | 16 | 7 | 14 | 59 | 30 | | |
| Monday | 12 Jonas | 12 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 21 | ♂♂ | ♀ | ♀ | Nep- | tune | 16 | 7 | 24 | 58 | 31 |
| Tuesday | 13 Winebert | 1 | rises | 10 | morn. | | 13. | | | Hamel | 10 | 25 | 16 | 7 | 34 | 57 | N. |
| Wednesday | 14 Levin | 2 | 5 | 50 | 25 | 12 | 17 | ♀ | | | Perihelion | 15 | 7 | 44 | 56 | 2 | |
| Thursday | 15 Leopold | 2 | 6 | 42 | 8 | 1 | 18 | Algol | south | 11 | 22 | 15 | 7 | 54 | 55 | 3 | |
| Friday | 16 Ottomar | 3 | 7 | 47 | 22 | 2 | 22 | ♂ | in perigee | ♂ | 4 | 15 | 7 | 64 | 54 | 4 | |
| Saturday | 17 Alpheus | 4 | 8 | 54 | 5 | 3 | 26 | Fomalhaut | so. | 9 | 22 | 15 | 7 | 74 | 53 | 5 | |

461 26th Sunday after Trinity. Matth 25. Days' length 9 hours 46 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|--------------|----|-------|----|----|---|-----|----------|-----------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Sunday | 18 | Gelasius | 5 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 4 | 27 | Arcturus | sets | 7 | 56 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 52 | 6 |
| Monday | 19 | Elizabeth | 6 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 24 | 19. | station'y | 15 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 51 | 7 | | |
| Tuesday | 20 | Amos | 7 | morn. | 1 | 3 | 6 | 16 | 1 | h | south | 9 | 20 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 50 |
| Wednesday | 21 | Off. V. Mary | 8 | 12 | 10 | 25 | 7 | 47* | south | 11 | 58 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 49 | 9 |
| Thursday | 22 | Alphonsus | 9 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 59 | sta- | tionary | 14 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 48 | 10 | | |
| Friday | 23 | Clement | 9 | 2 | 20 | 18 | 8 | 33 | Rigel | south | 7 | 38 | 14 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 47 | 11 |
| Saturday | 24 | Chrisogenes | 10 | 3 | 28 | 1 | 9 | 21 | 1 | south | 11 | 41 | 13 | 7 | 14 | 4 | 46 | 12 |

47] 27th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 15. Days' length 9 hours 32 min.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|------------|----|------|----|----|----|----|-----|---|---------------------|----------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| Sunday | 25 | Catharine | 11 | 4 | 37 | 13 | 10 | 40 | 3 | ♀ | ♂ | Neptune | ☽ | 137 | 154 | 4513 | | |
| Monday | 26 | Conrad | 12 | 5 | 46 | 24 | 11 | 50 | 3 | ♀ | greatest brilliancy | ♂ | in ☿ | 137 | 154 | 4514 | | |
| Tuesday | 27 | Josaphat | 1 | sets | 6 | 12 | 24 | 27 | 27. | ♂ | ♀ | | | 137 | 164 | 4415 | | |
| Wednesday | 28 | Guntherus | 2 | 5 | 20 | 18 | 12 | 52 | 3 | ♀ | Nep- tune | ♀ | sets | 5 | 10 | 137 | 174 | 4316 |
| Thursday | 29 | Saturn | 2 | 6 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | ♂ | Sirius rises | 9 | 14 | ☽ | 137 | 174 | 4317 | |
| Friday | 30 | St. Andrew | 3 | 7 | 30 | 14 | 2 | 30 | 3 | ♀ | ♂ | Superior | | 137 | 184 | 4218 | | |

VENUS is on the 30th in Superior Conjunction with the Sun, and passes from Morning to Evening Star.

November has 30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 5th, at 10 o'clock 15 min. in the morning; frosty.

Full moon the 13th, at 2 o'clock 48 min. in the morning; snow.

Last quarter the 19th, at 9 o'clock 7 min. in the evening; cloudy.

New moon the 27th, at 6 o'clock 15 min. in the morning; cloudy.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st stormy; 2d cold; 3d frosty; 4th threatening; 5th frosty; 6th rain; 7th cold; 8th very cold; 9th cloudy; 10th disagreeable; 11th changeable; 12th rainy; 13th snow; 14th cold; 15th changeable; 16th damp; 17th cloudy; 18th rain; 19th cloudy; 20th pleasant; 21st cloudy; 22d rain; 23d windy; 24th changeable; 25th showers; 26th, 27th cloudy; 28th windy; 29th frosty; 30th changeable.

General Election.

6

SUPREME COURT—at Philadelphia

19

Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|----|------------|----|-----------|----|
| Schuylkill | 5 | Wyoming | 12 | Perry | 19 |
| Cumberland | 5 | Lehigh | 12 | Lancaster | 19 |
| Philadelphia | 5 | Cameron | 12 | Luzerne | 19 |
| Crawford | 12 | Erie | 12 | Centre | 26 |
| Susquehanna | 12 | Clarion | 12 | Venango | 26 |
| Adams | 12 | Washington | 12 | Tioga | 26 |
| Westmoreland | 12 | Bedford | 19 | Lycoming | 26 |
| Mifflin | 12 | Elk | 19 | | |

Coffee-Cure for Horses.

The German naturalist, Martin, relates a case he recently met of a horse which owed its life to coffee. It was in such a bad way that it was considered incurable, and the owner sold the animal for fifteen dollars.

The animal was then almost a skeleton and so weak that it could hardly walk. The man who bought the horse immediately began to treat it with coffee, giving infusions of roasted coffee beans, and also coffee beans ground and mixed with honey. In a short time the horse began to improve, and after a few months its owner was offered \$250 for it.

He told Herr Martin he had brought round by the same treatment many horses which had been overworked or had lost their strength and appetite.



A Thanksgiving Hymn.

"Have you cut the wheat in the blowing fields,

The barley, the oats and rye,

The golden corn and the pearly rice?

For the winter days are nigh."

"We have reaped them all from shore to shore,
And the grain is safe on the threshing floor."

"Have you gathered the berries from the vine
And the fruits from the orchard trees,
The dew and the scent from the roses and thyme
In the hive of the honey-bees?

"The peach and the plum and the apple are ours,
And the honey comb from the scented flowers.

"The wealth of the snowy cotton-field
And the gift of the sugar-cane.

The savory herb and nourishing root—

There has nothing been given in vain,
We have gathered the harvest from shore to shore,
And the measure is full and running o'er."

Then lift up the head with a song!
And lift up the hands with a gift!

To the ancient giver of all

The spirit of gratitude lift!

For the joy and promise of Spring,
For the hay and clover sweet,

The barley, the rye, and the oats,
The rice and the corn and the wheat,

The cotton and sugar and fruit,
The flowers and the fine honeycomb,

The country, so fair and so free,
The blessing and the glory of home,

"Thanksgiving! thanksgiving! thanksgiving!
Joyfully, gratefully call,

To God, the preserver of men,"
The bountiful Father of all.

—Every horse owner should feed a certain amount of vegetables during winter as regulators. Potatoes and beets are both good, and perhaps the cheapest to raise or purchase. It is a good practice to feed five or six quarts of these vegetables twice a week.

DECEMBER, 12th Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | H. w. h | Moon R. & S. h m | Moons Place. | Moon south. | Miscellaneous Particulars. | SUN fast m | SUN rises h m | SUN sets. h m | Days |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------|
| Saturday | 1 Longinus | 4 | 8 32 | 27 | 3 20 | ♀ south 9 51 | ☽ | 11 7 | 19 4 | 41 19 |
| 48] | 1st Sunday in Advent. | | | Matth. 21. | | Days' length 9 hours 22 min. | | | | |
| Sunday | 2 Candidus | 5 | 9 19 | 10 | 4 7 | ☽ in apogee | 10 7 | 19 4 | 41 20 | |
| Monday | 3 Fr. Xavier | 6 | 10 12 | 23 | 4 51 | ☽ south 9 18 | 10 7 | 20 4 | 40 21 | |
| Tuesday | 4 Barbara | 6 | 10 50 | 7 | 5 33 | Regulus rises 4 10 | 10 7 | 20 4 | 40 22 | |
| Wednesday | 5 Abigail | 7 | 11 40 | 21 | 6 13 | ☽ 5. ♀ in ♈ | 9 7 | 21 4 | 39 23 | |
| Thursday | 6 St. Nicholas | 8 | morn. 5 | 6 54 | ☽ Neptune ☽ | Neptune ☽ | 9 7 | 21 4 | 39 24 | |
| Friday | 7 Agathon | 8 | 12 54 | 20 | 7 35 | ☽ sets 12 50 | 8 7 | 22 4 | 38 25 | |
| Saturday | 8 Conc. V. M. | 9 | 2 7 | 4 | 8 19 | ☽ Orion ris. 6 24 | 8 7 | 22 4 | 38 26 | |
| 49] | 2d Sunday in Advent. | | | Luke 21. | | Days' length 9 hours 16 min. | | | | |
| Sunday | 9 Joachim | 10 | 3 12 | 19 | 9 7 | ♂ Scorpio | 7 7 | 23 4 | 37 27 | |
| Monday | 10 Judith | 11 | 4 28 | 3 10 | 0 7* | ♀ south 7 22 | 7 7 | 23 4 | 37 28 | |
| Tuesday | 11 Barsabas | 12 | 5 49 | 18 10 | 59 | ☽ Sirius ris. 8 22 | 6 7 | 23 4 | 37 29 | |
| Wednesday | 12 Ottilia | 12 | rises | 2 morn. | ☽ 12. ♂ | Nep- tune | 6 7 | 24 4 | 36 30 | |
| Thursday | 13 Lucy | 1 | 5 21 | 16 12 | 4 5 4 | ☽ Arietas south 8 33 | 6 7 | 24 4 | 36 D. | |
| Friday | 14 Nicasius | 2 | 6 30 | 1 | 1 10 | ☽ in perigee | 5 7 | 24 4 | 36 | 2 |
| Saturday | 15 Ignatius | 3 | 7 41 | 14 | 2 15 | ☽ rises 6 25 | 5 7 | 25 4 | 35 | 3 |
| 50] | 3d Sunday in Advent. | | | Matth. 11. | | Days' length 9 hours 10 min. | | | | |
| Sunday | 16 Ananias | 4 | 8 48 | 26 | 3 16 | Regulus rises 9 41 | 4 7 | 25 4 | 35 | 4 |
| Monday | 17 Lazarus | 5 | 10 7 | 9 | 4 11 | Wega sets 9 36 | 4 7 | 25 4 | 35 | 5 |
| Tuesday | 18 Arnold | 6 | 11 18 | 22 | 5 1 | ♀ in ♈ | 3 7 | 25 4 | 35 | 6 |
| Wednesday | 19 Emberday | 7 | morn. 3 | 5 49 | ☽ 19. Algol south 8 50 | ☽ | 3 7 | 25 4 | 35 | 7 |
| Thursday | 20 Ammon | 7 | 12 20 | 15 | 6 34 | ☽ rises 12 10 | 2 7 | 25 4 | 35 | 8 |
| Friday | 21 St. Thomas | 8 | 1 17 | 27 | 7 19 | ☽ ent. ☽ Shortest Day | 2 7 | 26 | 4 34 | 9 |
| Saturday | 22 Beata | 9 | 2 14 | 9 | 8 6 | ☽ Winter com. | 1 7 | 25 | 4 35 | 10 |
| 51] | 4th Sunday in Advent. | | | John. 1. | | Days' length 9 hours 10 min. | | | | |
| Sunday | 23 Dagobert | 10 | 3 20 | 21 | 8 51 | ♂ Neptune ☽ | 1 7 | 25 4 | 35 | 11 |
| Monday | 24 Adam, Eve | 10 | 4 26 | 3 | 9 45 | ☽ rises 7 20 | 1 | 25 4 | 35 | 12 |
| Tuesday | 25 Christmas | 11 | 5 34 | 15 | 10 37 | ☽ ☽ | 1 | 25 4 | 35 | 13 |
| Wednesday | 26 Stephen | 12 | 6 47 | 27 | 11 30 | 7* south 9 14 | 1 | 25 4 | 35 | 14 |
| Thursday | 27 John, Evan. | 1 | sets | 10 12 | 23 | ☽ 27. ♂ ☽ | 1 7 | 25 4 | 35 | 15 |
| Friday | 28 H. Innocents | 2 | 5 40 | 23 | 1 14 | ☽ ♀ in Aphelion | 2 7 | 25 4 | 35 | 16 |
| Saturday | 29 Noah | 3 | 6 48 | 3 | 2 2 | Sirius rises 7 41 | 2 7 | 24 4 | 36 | 17 |
| 52] | Sunday after Christmas. | | | Luke 2. | | Days' length 9 hours 12 min. | | | | |
| Sunday | 30 David | 4 | 8 2 | 20 | 2 47 | ☽ in apogee | 3 7 | 24 4 | 36 | 18 |
| Monday | 31 Sylvester | 4 | 9 14 | 4 | 3 29 | Altair south 10 4 | 3 7 | 24 4 | 36 | 19 |

JUPITER is on the 22d in Opposition to the Sun, and shines the whole night.

December has 31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES, &c.

First quarter the 5th, at 7 o'clock 14 min. in the morn ng; snow.

Full moon the 12th, at 2 o'clock 45 min. in the afternoon; cloudy.

Last quarter the 19th, at 6 o'clock 15 min in the morning; cold.

New moon the 27th, at 9 o'clock 19 min. in the evening; snow.

Probable State of the Weather.

1st damp; 2d windy; 3d very cold; 4th snow, hail; 5th snow storm; 6th stormy; 7th, 8th changeable; 9th cloudy; 10th rain; 11th clear; 12th damp; 13th, 14th cloudy; 15th rain; 16th disagreeable; 17th cloudy; 18th disagreeable; 19th cold; 20th clear, cold; 21st changeable; 22d windy; 23d cold; 24th snow; 25th cold; 26th rain or snow; 27th snow storm; 28th clear, cold; 29th cloudy; 30th stormy; 31st rain, hail and snow.

Our of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|----|
| Philadelphia | 3 Butler | 3 Berks | 10 |
| Bucks | 3 Beaver | 3 Huntingdon | 10 |
| Armstrong | 3 Cambria | 3 Clearfield | 10 |
| Indiana | 3 Warren | 3 Somerset | 10 |
| Bradford | 3 Wayne | 3 Lebanon | 10 |
| Allegheny | 3 Montgomery | 3 Montour | 17 |
| Fayette | 3 Snyder | 10 Pike | 17 |
| Franklin | 3 Northampton | 10 Union | 17 |
| Delaware | 3 Jefferson | 10 Potter | 17 |
| Columbia | 3 Sullivan | 10 Forest | 17 |
| Juniata | 3 M'Kean | 10 Lawrence | 17 |
| Northumberland | 3 Monroe | | |

Christmas Day in the Morning.

I heard a bird sing in the night,
Long, long before the dawning!
The moon was gone, the stars were bright;
Yet loud he sang, "Oh, come, sweet light.
Bring Christmas Day in the morning."

Hundreds of years ago to-day,
A baby in a manger lay;
His cradle-bed of gathered hay,
On Christmas Day in the morning.

He came to save and love the poor:
Like day above us dawning
He smiled on bengar and on boor;
He opened wide the heavenly door,
And bade the sad despair no more,
On Christmas day in the morning.

He left a word for you and me,
Open your eyes my child and see:
"Who helps the poor man helpeth me,"
On Christmas Day in the morning.

Then shall the Master smile to see
How like himself a child may be:
Where happy eyes and shouts of glee,
As well as bended heart and knee,
Thank Him for Christmas Morning.



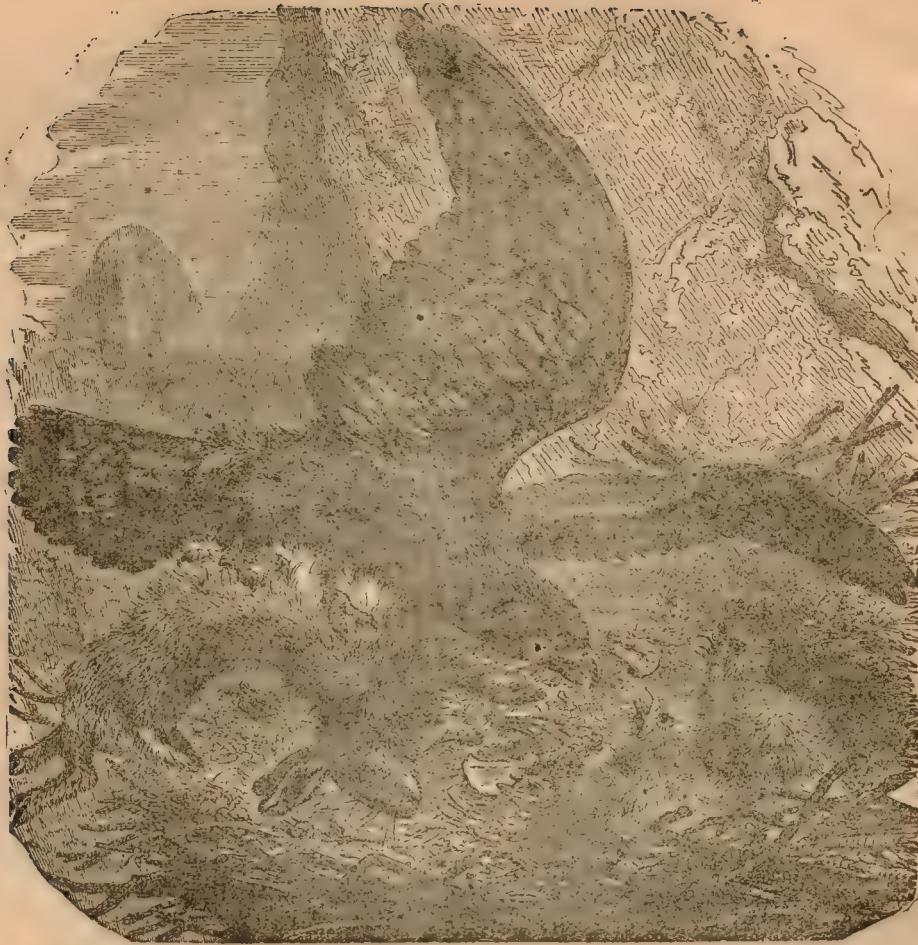
"Pay John Williams"

At a prayer meeting "down East" a man noted for his failures to meet business obligations arose to speak. The subject was: "What shall I do to be saved?" He commenced slowly to quote the words: "What shall I do to be saved?" He paused, looked around and said again: "What shall I do to be saved?" Again with more solemn tone he repeated the question of questions, when a voice from the assembly, in clear and distinct tones, replied: "Go and pay John Williams for that yoke of oxen."

The incident stirs up solemn thought. A great many people before they can be saved or guide others to the Saviour will have to "go and pay John Williams" the money they honestly owe him. Shrewd tricksters in the marts of the world are not shrewd enough to be dishonest at heart and retain the favor of God who "loves purity in the inward parts." Neither can a hope of the world to come be like a sheet anchor in the soul of any one who robs God by being dishonest to his fellow-man.

Thousands read no other Bible than the lives of those who profess to be following its precepts in their daily lives. The greatest need of the church is true, pure, upright living—"living epistles, known and read of all men." The square man is the best shape. The tree is known by its fruit. "Go and pay John Williams."

—A bottle of turpentine should be kept in every house; for its uses are numerous. A few drops sprinkled where cockroaches congregate will exterminate them at once; also ants, red or black. Moths will flee from the odor of it. Besides, it is an excellent application for burns and cuts. It will take ink stains out of white muslin, when added to soap, and will help to whiten clothes if added to them while boiling.



THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

The great white-headed Eagle, the most stately of his tribe, which has been chosen by the American people for their national emblem, is indeed a most kingly bird. This magnificent bird is spread over a large portion of the world, being found in the British Islands, and in various parts of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. The color of this bird is a rich blackish brown on the greater part of the body, the head and neck being covered with feathers of a rich golden red, which have earned for the bird its popular name of Golden Eagle. The legs and sides of the thighs are a gray brown, and the tail is a deep gray, diversified with several regular dark brown bars. The bill and the feet are yellow. In its immature state the plumage of the Golden Eagle is differently tinged, the whole of the feathers being reddish brown, the legs and sides of the thighs are nearly white, and the tail white for the first three quarters of its length. So different an aspect does the immature bird present, that it has been often reckoned as a separate species, and named accordingly. It is a truly magnificent bird in point of size, for an adult female measures 3 feet 6 inches in length and the ex-

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panse of her wings is 9 feet. The male is less by nearly 6 inches.

In England the Golden Eagle has long been extinct; but it is still found in some plenty in the highlands of Scotland and Ireland, where it is observed to frequent certain favorite haunts and to breed regularly in the same spot for a long series of years. Their nest is always made upon some elevated spot, generally upon a ledge of rock, and is most inartistically constructed of sticks, which are thrown apparently at random and rudely arranged for the purpose of containing the eggs and young. A neighboring ledge of rock is generally reserved for a larder where the parent Eagles store up the food which they bring from the plains below.

In hunting for their prey the Eagle and his mate mutually assist each other. It may here be mentioned that the Eagles are all monogamous, keeping themselves to a single mate, and living together in perfect harmony through their lives. As the rabbits and hares are generally under cover during the day, the Eagle is forced to drive them from their place of concealment and manages the matter in a clever and sportsman-like manner. One of the Eagles conceals itself near the cover which is to be beaten, and its companion then dashes among the bushes, screaming and making such a disturbance, that the terrified inmates rush out in hopes of escape, and are immediately pounced upon by the watchful confederate. The prey is immediately taken to the nest, and distributed to the young, if there should be any eaglets in the lofty cradle.

Owing to the expanse of the wings and the great power of the muscles, the flight of this bird is peculiarly bold, striking and graceful. It sweeps through the air in a succession of spiral curves, rising with every spire and making no perceptible motion with its wings until it has attained an attitude at which it is hardly visible. From that part of vantage the Eagle marks the ground below, and swoops down with lightning rapidity upon bird or beast that may happen to take its fancy. It is not, however, so active at rising from the ground as might be

imagined and can be disabled by comparatively slight injury on the wing. One of these birds, that was detected by a young shepherd boy in the act of devouring some dead sheep, was disabled by a pebble hurled at it from a sling and was at last ignominiously stoned to death.

The Eagle is supposed to be a very long lived bird, and is thought to compass a century of existence, when it is living wild and unrestrained in its native land.

A party of tourists in New Mexico recently had the following thrilling experience with an Eagle:

Late in the afternoon, while going by a little house near the road, they heard the frantic screams of a woman. Several of the men ran to the house and found her standing in a side door screaming: "My child! My child!" and pointing to an outhouse, on top of which sat a big Eagle with a child about one year old in its talons. Before any of the party could shoot the bird, the noise had frightened him, and picking up the child, he flapped his enormous wings and started away.

One of the tourists had a rifle, but feared to shoot, knowing that if the bird was killed the boy would fall to the ground and be dashed to pieces. At last the mother implored the tourist to shoot the bird. Thinking the boy's death was almost certain in any event, he took careful aim and fired. The Eagle gave a scream and began beating the air viciously with one wing, while the other hung useless by his side.

The bullet had evidently broken the left wing. It was almost a minute before the strength of the bird gave out, and it began to fall, still holding the boy in its talons, and at last reached the ground. The mother rushed at her child, but the Eagle began to fight with beak and wing, and it was not until it had been killed with the butt of the rifle that the child was released. The talons of the Eagle had gotten well tied up in its clothes, and this had saved the boy's life. He was black and blue in many places from being beaten by the eagle's wing, but was not otherwise hurt. The mother's joy was something indescribable.

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ANECDOTES.

The Young Parson's Cayenne.

The following anecdote is related by an old and prominent minister:

"Many years since," he said, "when simon-pure universalism was preached, I chanced to be in Indianapolis during the convention of ministers of that faith. Stopping at the hotel where I did was a young parson who had come from the East to attend the convention. As it afterwards developed he had taken the precaution in visiting that malarious country to carry a vial of cayenne pepper in his pocket to sprinkle his food with, as a preventive to fever and ague. At dinner one day a tall Hoosier observed the parson as he seasoned his meat and addressed him:

"Stranger, I'll thank you for a little of that 'ere red salt, for I'm kind o' curious to try it," said he.

"Certainly," returned the parson, "but you will find it very powerful; be careful how you use it."

"The Hoosier took the proffered vial, and feeling himself proof against any quantity of raw whiskey, thought that he could stand the 'red salt' with impunity, and accordingly sprinkled a piece of beef rather bountifully with it, and forthwith introduced it into his capacious mouth. It soon began to take hold. He shut his eyes and began to writhe. Finally he could stand it no longer. He opened his mouth and screamed 'fire!'

"Take a drink of cold water from the jug," said the parson.

"Will that put it out?" asked the martyr, suiting the action to the word. In a short time the unfortunate man began to recover, and turning to the parson, his eyes yet swimming in water, exclaimed:

"Stranger, you call yourself a 'Varsellist I believe?'

"I do," mildly answered the parson.

"Wal, I want to know if you think it consistent with your belief to go about, with hell-fire in your breeches pocket?"

A Woman Buying Stamps.

"How many stamps do you sell for a quarter?" she said to the stamp clerk at the Post Office.

"Twenty-five one-cent ones or twelve two-cent ones, Ma'am."

"Don't you give back the odd cent change?"

"Certainly."

"Are they the Columbian stamps or the old kind?"

"I can give you either"

"Don't the old style ones come a little cheaper now?"

"No, Ma'am."

"I thought they would. They're out of style, you know."

"The Government receives them the same as the new ones in payment of postage, and many people prefer them."

"But their red color doesn't match some styles of envelopes."

"I can't help that."

"Couldn't you sell me a dozen of the old two cent ones for fifteen cents?"

"No, Ma'am."

"Couldn't you on Friday?"

"No, Ma'am."

"But that's bargain day in the stores."

"Possibly, but not at the Post Office"

"When is your bargain day?"

"We don't have any."

"Not have any bargain day! Well, I never! And my husband told me the Post Office was run on business principles. Why, you don't know the first principles of business."

A Negro Preacher said to his congregation: "My brethern, when the first man, Adam, was made, he was set up again de palins to dry" "Do you tell us," inquired one of his hearers, "that Adam was made ob wet clay and set up agin de palins to dry?" "Yes, sah, I do." "Who, den, made de palins?" "Sit down, sah," said the preacher sternly. "Sich questions as dat would upset any system of theology. Sit down sah!" Which the interrupter did, much abashed.

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Willing to Sell Cheap.

An amusing incident happened in a southern city court the other day. A Jew was on the witness stand testifying against a negro who had stolen a pair of pantaloons from his store.

"How much are the pants worth?" asked Judge Thompson.

"Well, judge" responded the witness, "it depends on the man who wants to buy them. I sells them to one man for six dollars, to another for five dollars, but you can have them for four dollars."

"Sir," responded his honor, in a disgusted tone of voice, "I want you to tell me what those pants are worth."

"Ah, judge," said the Israelite, "take 'em for three dollars if four dollars don't suit you."

"Look here," thundered the judge, "if you don't tell me the exact value of those pants I will send you to jail for contempt of court."

"Well, then, judge," pleaded the obtuse witness in a most insinuating tone of voice, "take 'em for two dollars. It is giving them away almost, but you can have 'em for two dollars."

By this time the people in the court room were convulsed with laughter, and the judge himself was obliged to forget his disgust and join heartily in the laugh. He did not buy the "pants," however.

A Ground Hog, or woodchuck, was caught on the Webster farm, and Daniel, then a lad, besought his father to spare his life, while his brother Zeke insisted that it should die. Their father said he would act as judge, while his boys, as counsel for the prosecution and defence, should make arguments for and against the prisoner, after which he would decide his fate. Zeke then made a powerful plea, and the ground hog's doom was apparently sealed, when Daniel arose, and in one of those masterly addresses, which afterward made him famous, so worked upon his father's pity and compassion that when he had finished the old man cried out, tears streaming down his cheeks, "Zeke! Zeke! you let that woodchuck go!"

Waiting for Dinner.

A Minister while relating some reminiscences of his early days in the ministry, said:

"One day while traveling between stations, I so timed myself as to arrive at a good brother's in the country about dinner time. I hitched my horse and went in. Brother H. was absent from home and the wife and daughters appeared glad to see me. We chatted pleasantly for half an hour or more.

I was very hungry and was sure dinner was being prepared, as the girls dropped out of the room one by one, so I tarried, but was very uneasy and thought the lady of the house was becoming so.

Finally she excused herself and went out of the room for a moment. A small boy, who had been running in and out of the room since my arrival, entered, and I said:

"Come here, my little man," and as he came towards me I asked:

"How soon will you have dinner here?"

"Just as soon as you go," was the ready answer.

I went.

A Good Story is gotten off on the legal profession which runs about as follows: In a certain community a lawyer died who was a most popular and worthy man, and among other virtues inscribed upon his tombstone was this: "A lawyer and an honest man." Some years afterwards a Farmers' Alliance Convention was held in the town, and one of the delegates being of a sentimental turn, visited the "silent city," and in rambling among the tombs was struck with the inscription, "A lawyer and an honest man." He was lost in thought, and when run upon by a fellow hayseed who, noticing his abstraction, asked if he had found the grave of a dear friend or relative, said: "No, but am wondering how they came to bury these two fellows in the same grave."

In Five Minutes a woman will clean up a man's room in such a way that it will take him five weeks to find out where she put things.

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THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

—A bottle of sweet oil is an absolute necessity in the household. Few women know of the many uses to which it may be put. Sweet oil cleans bronzes; after being carefully rubbed on they should be polished with chamois skin. Do your shoes squeak? Then rub them with sweet oil. Sweet oil will clean Britannia metal; rub it well with a flannel cloth and then wash off in warm suds. For sunburn, sweet oil and lime water—two parts oil to one of lime water—will be found very efficacious.

—As a remedy for chicken cholera one dram of carbolic acid mixed with two gallons of water is recommended. The fowls should have free access to it as a drink, and some should be mixed with their food once a day. As a preventative of cholera the following process is given: Take one gallon of tar, resin and crude turpentine and burn it, making a dense smoke after the fowls have gone to roost. If they are thus smoked once or twice a week it is said all danger will be averted.

—To remove the green that gathers on bricks, pour over them boiling water in which any vegetables, not greasy, have been boiled. Repeat for a few days, and the green will disappear. For the red wash melt 1 ounce of glue in 1 gallon of water; while hot add alum size of egg, 1 pound Venetian red, 1 pound Spanish brown. Try it; if too light, add more red and brown. If too dark, water.

—For cuts upon man or beast, or wounds made by rusty nails, there is nothing better than bandaging with cloths wet in a solution of carbolic acid—six drops of acid to a tablespoonful of water. The acid prevents the accession of germs and the wound heals by first intention. For slight cuts a cobweb is an excellent thing. It will stop the blood, prevent soreness and stick till the cut is well.

—Golden Cream Cake. One cupful of sugar, one-quarter cupful of butter, one-half cupful of sweet milk, the well beaten whites of three eggs, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder; beat very light the yolks of two eggs in one cupful of sugar and two teaspoonsfuls of rich cream; flavor with extract of vanilla and spread on the cake.

—Never place fresh eggs near lard, fruit, cheese, fish or other articles from which any odor arises. The eggs are extremely active in absorbing power, and in a very short time they will be contaminated by the particles of objects in their neighborhood, by which the peculiar and exquisite taste of a new laid egg will be destroyed.

—Dry Celery leaves thoroughly in the oven, then pulverize them to a fine powder, and they make a very delicious seasoning for soup, the aroma and strength of the celery being remarkably preserved. After being pulverized, the powder should be kept in a jar or closed bottle, to preserve the strength.

—To keep the polish of your tables in order, have a mixture of one-half turpentine and one-half olive oil. Wash the wood with clear water, or water in which a little borax has been dissolved. Never rub soap on polished wood. Rub a little of the oil and turpentine on with a flannel cloth. Polish with a clean flannel.

—Dandelion Wine. Soak 6 quarts dandelion flowers, in 4 quarts of cold water, for 3 days and 3 nights; strain through a cloth and add to the liquid 4 pounds of white sugar, 2 sliced lemons and 2 tablespoonsfuls of yeast. Then let it stand 4 days and 4 nights and strain again. Then bottle for use. The older it gets the better it is.

—Essence of Peppermint applied to burns will relieve the pain.

—Sugar Gingerbread. Mix a pound of sugar with 6 ounces of butter. Beat 4 eggs, and stir them into the butter and sugar, together with 3 teaspoonfuls of sugar. Stir in gradually a pound and a half of flour; dissolve a teaspoonful of salsaratus in a wine glass of milk, and stir it in, and bake the gingerbread immediately.

—An excellent gargle is made of one tablespoonful of cayenne pepper, half a cup of boiling vinegar and three teaspoonfuls of salt. Mix well together, and when settled strain. Gargle the throat every half hour. Anyone subject to sore throat of any kind will find a certain cure and preventive in the daily use of salt and water as a gargle.

—An ounce of nitrate of soda dissolved in four gallons of water is a good stimulant for bulbs, if applied twice a week after the flower spikes show themselves. A pint of soot, tied in a cloth, and immersed in the same quantity of water, is also a safe and excellent stimulant.

—People suffering from nervous troubles are benefited by using onions frequently, either cooked or raw. When troubled with a hard cough, if a raw onion is eaten, the phlegm will loosen almost immediately, and can be removed with very little effort.

—An excellent cement for mending broken dishes may be made by taking gum arabic, dissolved to a mucilage and add to it fine ground plaster of paris until it becomes a thin paste. In the course of two or three days it will be as strong as new.

—For a cold in the head and catarrh take five cents worth of camphor gum, add an equal amount of borax, ten drops oil of peppermint, and pulverize together. This is inhaled as a snuff. It is agreeable, healing, cleansing, and will clear the head and throat wonderfully.

—But few persons knew what is meant by "size" in the matter of coats, shoes, etc. A size in a coat is an inch, a size in underwear is two inches, a size in a sock is one inch, in a collar is one-half inch, trousers one inch, gloves one-quarter of an inch, and hats one-eighth of an inch.

—Delicate Cake. Beat to thick cream 1 cup butter, 2 cups sugar; mix 1 cup of corn-starch with 1 cup sweet milk or water; add to the butter and sugar. Then 2 cups flour, whites of 4 eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder. Lemon or vanilla to flavor.

—When you put away your seed peas and beans put them in ordinary glass or earthenware jars and put some camphor with them; a little at the bottom, a little in the middle and some at the top. This heads off weevil and bugs. Try it.

—The fumes of burnt camphor will instantly relieve a cold in the head. Put a piece of camphor the size of an egg in an old saucer. Set it on fire, and after burning a few moments blow out the flames and inhale the fumes.

—The old-fashioned onion syrup, made of minced onions, a tablespoonful of vinegar (cider vinegar is the best), and half a cup of boiling molasses, will be found a good remedy for hoarseness and sore throat.

—Orange Cake. 2 cups of sugar, 1 of butter, 3½ of flour, 1 of milk, 5 yolks and 3 whites of eggs, 3 teaspoons baking powder. Filling and Frosting: Whites of 2 eggs; rind and juice of 1 or 2 oranges. Sugar until rather stiff.

—Sponge Cake. 2½ cups flour, 2 cups of sugar, 4 eggs, 3 teaspoons baking powder, ½ cup cold water. Flavor to taste. Separate eggs. Beat whites, then add beaten yolks then sugar, etc.

—When molasses is used in cooking, it is an improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant, raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar.

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—Soap your dirtiest clothes, and soak them in warm water over night. Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so slippery that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes.

—How to cure a Snake Bite. Mix lard and sulphur to a paste and rub on the bitten place. Onions and salt is a good remedy: also give as much brandy or whisky as the patient can drink.

—Scotch Cake. The yolks of 6 eggs, 2 cups of sugar, 1 of butter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ of flour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ of sweet milk, 2 teaspoons cream tartar, 1 of soda, 1 saucer raisins, cut fine; citron, cut fine; 2 tablespoons brandy if you wish.

—The gurgling noise produced by the presence of gas in the intestines, can often be relieved by taking a teaspoonful of pure glycerine after each meal.

—Warts may be cured by crushing on them three or four times a week arbor-vitæ leaves. Be sure and crush the juice out of the leaf.

—For Diarrhoea a glass of hot lemonade every hour or half hour is recommended as an easy, agreeable and efficient remedy.

—Cure for Ivy Poisoning. Five drops of carbolic acid dissolved in a tablespoonful of water and rub the affected parts.

—To erase the white stains that occur in some of the bricks in newly constructed buildings wash with diluted muriatic acid.

—For earache, with which little children often suffer, lay upon the ear a flannel bag stuffed with hops and wrung from hot vinegar.

—French Loaf Cake. 5 cups sugar, 3 of butter, 2 of milk, 10 of flour, 6 eggs, 1 glass wine, 1 teaspoon of soda, 3 nutmegs, raisins, citron.

—Feather Cake. 2 cups of flour, 1 of milk, 1 egg, 1 cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful soda. Lemon or vanilla.

—A lobelia poultice is good for a felon, an addition of poppy leaves or a very little opium being an improvement.

—Oil of wintergreen, mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil is considered excellent for inflamed joints affected by rheumatism.

—Dropsy. A tea made of chestnut leaves, and drank in place of water, will cure the most obstinate case of dropsy in a few days.

—Serofula. A tea made of ripe or dried whortleberries, and drank in place of water, is a sure and speedy cure for serofula difficulty, however bad.

—Cancer. A plaster made of fresh slaked lime and fresh pine tar is said to be a sure cure for cancer, which, with its roots, will come out.

—“The workman is known by his chips,” but a good dishwasher is not known by the nicks in plates, cups and saucers.

—A dab of tar on cloth can be removed by a free rubbing in spirits of turpentine.

—When dusting parlor furniture have in hand a new, soft paint brush for the carvings.

—Kidney difficulty. A tea made of peach leaves is a sure cure for kidney difficulty.

—Hot water applied to a bruise will allay pain and prevent discoloration.

—Ordinary sticking plaster is a good remedy for corns, as it keeps them soft and prevents the rubbing.

—Clean white sheepskin rugs by scrubbing with castile soap and water, drying thoroughly in the sun.

ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY,

AS SAID TO BE GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.

The Head and Face— ARIES.

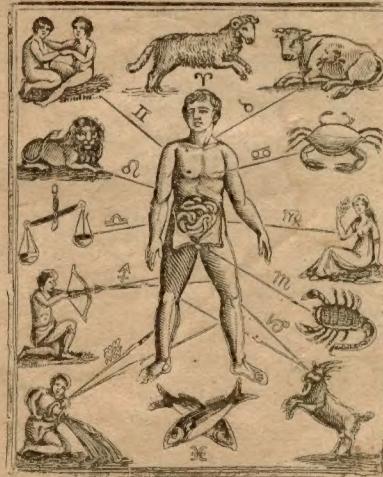
Arms,
 GEMINI.

Heart,
 LEO.

Reins,
 LIBRA.

Thighs,
 SAGITTARIUS.

Legs,
 AQUARIUS.



The Feet.— PISCES.

Neck,
 TAURUS.

Breast,
 CANCER.

Bowels,
 VIRGO.

Secrets,
 SCORPIO.

Knees,
 CAPRICORN.

SHORT ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1894.
Being the second after Leap Year, and the 118th of American Independence.

| JAN. | | | | | | | MAY | | | | | | | SEP. | | | | | | |
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